The WEEKLY Post.

Two Dollars a Year — PITTSBURGH, SATURDAY, APRIL 20, 1872. — IN CLUBS OF FIVE OR OVER, $1 50.

THE PITTSBURGH POST.

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JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
Pittsburgh, Pa.

WORK.

Work is love! Turn not from labor!
Work with fervor—work with strength!
Work to help and win your neighbor!
Work shall win all hearts at length!

Work shall nerve your mortal mothers;
Work shall lend your daughters grace;
Work will knit your sons, as brothers,
In one fond and firm embrace.

Work, with woman's work and man's work—
Faith and love in sweet accord,
Woman's faith to make your plans work,
Woman's love your work's reward.

Work with sense and work with reason,
Work with order, like the bees;
Work with zeal, and in God's season
Work will bring you work's increase.

Work is prayer and work is worship—
Work was more than mortal food;
Work in love's name sweetens hardship,
Work in God's name makes us good.

THE MUMMY OF GOTTINGEN.

The new rath of Gottingen sat in his leathern chair, close to the stove. On a rude table at his elbow were assembled the little appliances necessary to his comfort, on the evening of this, his first day of office—a huge jug of beer and an ample tobacco-pouch.

He wore an easy velvet coat, somewhat shabby, loose slippers covered with roses in carpet-stitch, the work of some good Bertha or Matilda, and a smoking cap with a long tassel, which hung down over a thoughtful, contemplative face,—a face that should have belonged to a studious professor, rather than to a man whose calling led him into the busy walks of life.

Rath Marquardsen was a young man, little over thirty; his talent had raised him thus early to the honorable position he held in Gottingen. It seemed to him but yesterday that he was a student in the venerable university, taking notes of the lawyers' lectures in the great *saal* of the college, or strolling the street arm-in-arm with his chosen comrade, the captain of the Prussian corps, their white and green caps stuck jauntily on their heads, and their great dogs following closely. The streets were as full of Prussians, red-capped Vandals, and yellow-crested Swabians as ever; they sang the old drinking songs, in their rich voices, bass and alto and mellow tenor, so sweet that the rath was fain to pause a moment in his administration of justice, while the singers streamed past the windows of the court-house.

The books he used to study were piled in confusion on the floor of his parlor, where he had tossed them out of his trunk on the day of his arrival. He had neither wife nor sister to arrange them for him, so there they would in all probability remain.

He was half-minded to refresh himself with a little reading, but was too lazy to get up and fetch a book.

Just then came a knock at his door.

"Herein!" called Rath Marquardsen, and the old clerk of the court house entered, staggering under the weight of a pile of old musty volumes.

"You bade me clean out the drawers, and bring you those old books to look over, herr rath." said the clerk. "Here they are, the records of justice in Gottingen for the last hundred years. Surely your worship won't be troubled to read those old things? Better let me throw them into the stove."

And he tossed the books upon the table, with a gesture of disdain.

But the rath gathered them with very different eyes.

"Pray leave them there," cried he, spreading his hands over them, as though to guard a treasure. "Ah, that will do. Wilt thou try my beer and tobacco.

The clerk went away muttering. "When the herr rath has been as long about the court as I have been, he will not care for law books out of business hours."

Antiquity had an immense charm for the rath; the worm-eaten calf-skin bindings, blackened edges of the leaves, and musty such of the ancient books, helped him to call up the vanished generations who had used them. They began to pass before the eye of his fancy in shadowy rows, reacting the tragic or tranquil scenes of their little day on earth.

Therefore, the moment the clerk was gone, he drew the lamp near him, and began to turn over the yellow pages of the records.

They were not particularly interesting. most of them were meagre notes of trials, compressed into as few words as possible; but at length, in examining the very oldest book of all, he came upon an entry which interested him so much that he read it over and over again. This page was headed, 'Trial of Jacob Winterwerb for Forgery,' and at the bottom of the leaf was pasted a sheet of crumpled letter-paper, closely written in a curious, crabbed, but sufficiently legible, hand.

Our bookworm pounced upon this ancient manuscript as a gold-digger might pounce upon a nugget, or a gourmand upon a *chef d'œuvre* of Soyer. Putting on his spectacles.—for, like many Germans, he was troubled with weak eyes,—he began to read the faded yellow writing.

Aug. 7, 1751,—I have returned home after a long, tiresome day in the court-house (commenced the manuscript), but, weary although I am, I cannot sleep; I cannot forget the events of this day. A strange gloom hangs over me. A fearful curse, which was uttered in my hearing, keeps obtruding itself upon my memory, and some power that I am totally unable to control or resist, impels me to write it down.

Yet surely it was enough that the recording angel should mark Jacob Winterwerb's imprecation; must his fellow-sinner record it, too? As rath of Gottingen, I I have had to try my old neighbor Jacob for the dark crime of forgery. It was hard for me to try him, but the extreme hardness of my case is, that I still believe him to be guilty, although his countrymen have acquitted him.

I have had more opportunity for observing his daily conduct than any other man in Gottingen, and what I have noticed makes me fear he has forsworn himself to-day. "He would plead his own cause—he would defend himself." Yes, he was quite clever enough to do it well. We were boys together, Jacob and I, and, wicked though he be, I bear him a kindness still. I cannot endure to let my mind dwell upon his eternal loss. I am impelled to write it down! Probably every one else who was present in the court-house to-day has forgotten the extraordinary curse by which he bound himself, but the remembrance of it keeps me restless in spite of my fatigue.

He said, raising his hand toward heaven, "If I am not speaking God's truth, may body never turn to dust in the grave."

Poor Jacob! hated by all but me, perhaps God of his mercy may yet lead you to repentance.

I am safe enough in writing down what he said; because no mortal eye shall read the lines I have now written until Jacob and I shall have gone to our long account. I shall leave the manuscript sealed and directed to my son Franz; he will do with it what he pleases.

Jacob Winterwerb has lived in the house adjoining mine, ever since his marriage, thirty years ago. Our gardens lie side by side, separated only by a low rose-hedge. His eldest brother, Herman, was the richest merchant in Gottingen, which is saying something, where all are wealthy.

The brothers lived together until Herman's, death which took place two months ago.

Their household consisted of the two old men, and two lads, Peter, the only son of Jacob, and Gustel, the son of their poor sister, Netta, who died young, leaving her little child to the care of his uncles. Poor Netta Winterwerb! Ah, well, well, I have ever taken a peculiar interest in her boy!

Mr. Franz and the two youths next door were school-fellows and play-fellows, just as Jacob Herman, and I used to be many years before. Netta's son was a good, honest lad, kindly and generous, but Jacob's boy inherited his father's mean and selfish qualities, and these were but fostered by the education he received.

The rich uncle was an invalid for three years before his death. It was Gustel who tended him like the gentlest nurse, who wheeled his chair about the garden, who lighted his meerschaum, or brought him his coffee, or rubbed his cramped limbs by the hour.

Walking in my garden on these occasions, I often heard the sick man say: "Good boy, you do not get tired of me—you do not think me a burden; but you shall be rewarded. I shall leave you every kreutzer I am worth in the world. You shall be the richest man in Gottingen." And I used to see the lad's fine eyes grow dim as he stammered forth:

"Oh, my dear uncle, I do not want your money. I take care of you because I love you: you are the only friend I have on earth."

"I know all that, Gustel but you are to be my heir, remember that."

Then the father and son would enter the garden, and seeing this uncle and nephew conversing so lovingly, used to be distraught with anger. I then heard Jacob say to the young man:

"See that sneaking hypocrite yonder, worming himself into your uncle's favor, in hopes of inheriting his wealth. Go you and rub his gouty foot, and fetch his coffee, and you may supplant Gustel yet. Go, I say, and speak him fair. No? you are a lazy fool! You had rather break lamps on the Anlage with the students or drink beer till you are like a brute, than take a little trouble to make your fortune. If that detestable Gustel is your uncle' heir it will be your own fault."

And Jacob used to give his son an angry push toward the couple in the arbor.

Peter tried hard to please his uncle, but he set about it in such an awkward manner, and got so soon tired, that he never made any progress in supplanting Gustel.

Half an hour's conversation with the poor invalid was more than he could put up with, and he was glad to run away at the first opportunity to the bier kellers, where the students spent their time in gambling and drinking.

I knew the whole family history—how Gustel had been beaten and tyrannized over by Jacob and Peter when he received sweetmeats and toys from his uncle, in his childish days; and how, now that he was too old to be beaten, they showed their hatred and jealousy quite as plainly, though in a different way. I saw more than I liked to see out of my window, or while walking in my garden; and Herman was wont to complain of Peter, and praise Gustel to me, always ending with his intention of making the latter his heir.

There was something very like murder in old Jacob's eyes when he saw his brother and nephew together. At such times I trembled for my neighbors, so rich, but so little at ease or content.

At length Herman died. He had not been able to leave his room for some months before his death, and there Gustel had attended him with the greatest tenderness.

The funeral was over, and the will was read. What was our surprise to hear that it was made in favor of Peter, not of Gustel. I shall not linger over what is so well known to every townsman of Gottingen. No need to tell how the universal suspicion of foul play gained ground, or how suspicious circumstances came cropping up by degrees; until at last Jacob Winterwerb stood his trial on the charge of having erased the name of Gustel, and inserted that of Peter, and has been acquitted.

In the sight of man he is now virtually spotless; how stands he in the sight of God? It is this question that troubles me, for I cannot believe him innocent, knowing all I know; yet, if guilty, how came Matheus and Folkshausen to swear that they witnessed the drawing out and signing of the will? Can Jacob have bribed them to perjure themselves also? If so, a crushing weight of guilt hangs over him. That was an awful curse—"If I am not swearing God's truth, may my body never moulder in the grave!"

The next entry was dated two years later:

1753.—It is almost two years and three months since the trial. Jacob Winterwerb's first act, on gaining possession of Herman's hoards was to turn his nephew out of doors. Nothing was heard of the poor youth until six months afterward, when he came to my dwelling late one night, worn to a shadow.

His clothes were threadbare, but the saddest change was in his pinched, sunken face—the once handsome face that his uncle Herman had so loved and admired.

He had been living in a miserable garret, upon the pocket money he had saved during his prosperity, and the sale of his uncle's various gifts; but this store had been spent to the last kreutzer, and for the last two days he had been starving. Another year, he said would see him through the university, and fit him for a profession, and he implored me to give him some copying to do, or assist him in some other way to make a little money. "Do it," he urged, "for my uncle Herman's sake." I was, indeed, most willing to befriend him for the sake of my Netta, his mother, my own poor early love; so he came to live with us, and he and Franz attended lectures together.

Jacob never forgave me for harboring the lad, whom he hated, as bad men always will hate the injured; he had kept up the semblance of neighborliness until then, but at that period our final rupture took place. Gustel got on well; he is now a pfarrer in Ziegelhausen, useful and respected.

Jacob's strange curse is haunting me to-day, I have but just returned from his funeral, and ere I sleep must conclude this memoir. Perhaps when the last word is written I may be able to forget.

Jacob's end came very suddenly. I fear me his son was no gentle nurse during the one week of his illness.

A vast concourse of his townsmen helped to lay Jacob in his grave beneath the row of yew-trees called the seven sisters, in our cemetery outside the Friedrich's Thor. It is there the great men of Gottingen all lie, each in his narrow house, underneath his heavy marble monument.

The tallest yew has Jacob's tomb in shadow. There stands the hoary sister, gaunt and grim, stretching her black arms over the white urn, whereon she sheds her crimson berries in autumn, staining the marble like drops of blood, and weeping icy tears the winter through, which gradually wash out the stains.

Oh, Jacob, Jacob! is that marble urn and your gorgeous coffin all that is left to you of your wealth? Farewell. I am not your Judge. You have entered the presence of a higher judge, into whose hands we must fall at last.

"*Du lieber kimmel!*" muttered Rath Marquardsen, fingering the yellow manuscript tenderly; "this man should have been a philosopher or a preacher; he was thrown away upon the magistracy."

There was a note at the foot of the page in a different handwriting, to the effect that Franz Volkhausen had found the above among his late father's papers, and had placed it with the annals of the court-house for the year 1753.

Rath Marquardsen sat meditating beside his stove, but his delight with the manuscript was fast changing into a creeping, grisly terror, such as he never had experienced in all his life before.

Jacob's strange curse had taken full possession of his imagination. He was afraid to look up lest he should see the old man's covetous, cruel eyes fixed upon him. He had a horrible idea that if he turned around he might find him at his elbow, or peeping at him from behind the window-curtain, which was certainly moving slightly. In his unreasoning trepidation, the rath got up and made an undignified retreat into his bed-room, looking behind him at every step. He tumbled into bed after but short toilet operations, feeling safe only when he drew the sider-down plumeau over his head.

But wicket old Jacob followed him there, and tormented him all night in dreams. He dreamed that he proceeded to the cemetery at Frederich's Thor, got the sexton to open the grave, and found Jacob's corpse undecayed in its velvet coffin; that it opened its eyes when the light reached it, and, springing up, clutched him by the throat.

He awoke trembling, with cold drops of perspiration standing on his face. Falling asleep again, the same vivid dream awakened him.

Strange to say, the impression did not wear off, like most hallucinations, with the daylight, but Jacob's history haunted him all the time he was busy in the court-house, and, instead of going home to dinner, he went to his friend and crony, Prof. Von Schenk of the college museum, and showed him his treasure-trove, the yellow manuscript.

A very long discussion between these two crudite men of Gottingen ended in their taking their hats and setting out arm-in-arm for the cemetery.

Marquardsen led his friend past the forest of little black crosses where the peasants lay, to the broad alley where reposed the great and noble, a stately assembly of broken columns, snowy urns and tall monuments. The tombs of those lately dead were known ere you came close enough to read the date of their inscription, by the fresh wreaths of everlasting which dear, loving hands had hung upon their tombstones last All Souls' day. Bright gardens flourished over the breasts of these much lamented ones.

The name of Winterwerb was well nigh forgotten in Gottingen, so that the rath did not dream of searching among these for Jacob's grave. He hurried on to where the seven old yew trees stood in hoary array, and there, sure enough, was the beautiful marble urn, no longer white, but gray and venerable after the lapse of a century.

"Here it is!" cried Rath Marquardsen, in a hoarse tone, that almost startled himself. "Jacob Winterwerb, who departed this life, June 23, 1753, deeply respected and regretted."

"Stay you there," said the business-like professor, while I summon the sexton."

"Not I," said our friend, trying to conceal a shudder; "I shall accompany you."

The day was far advanced before the sexton and his assistants had removed the urn, and dug away the earth from the coffin-lid. Several people, attracted by what was going on, came up just as the coffin was raised and laid upon a flat tombstone. Rath Marquardsen shivered, and would fain have retreated, but shame kept him on the spot. He was not prepared for the sight that met his eyes when the lid was raised.

The professor rubbed his spectacles, and bent over the coffin, calmly speculative, as he was wont to inspect a new curiosity in the museum.

He lifted the folds of the shroud, which, to his intense amazement, was white and spotless as it was on the day of Jacob's funeral, and beneath lay the corpse, undecayed after a hundred years' sojourn in the tomb. The rath gave one trembling glance, and turned away hastily, seized with a sudden fit of shivering, while the spectators, pressing around the coffin, shouted with horror and wonder.

"We must have this fellow in the museum!" cried the professor, delightedly; "a perfect mummy, preserved by miracle—if, indeed, there be such things as miracles. I shall write to Heidelburg and Munich, and get Schulze and Von Heine here, to examine the corpse, and then I shall prepare a paper for the *Alterthumer Blatt.*"

"No, no, Von Schenk. Put him back in his grave; I shall never forgive myself for this desecration of the tomb. I wish I had not read that confounded manuscript, then should I not have had that wild dream, nor have brought you here to disturb the dead. Replace him, I pray you."

"I shall place him not replace him. He shall stand between our Thebian mummy and our mastedon giganteus, in the left hand corner of the great museum *saal.* My dear sentimentalist, the responsibility rests upon the university of Gottingen, not on you. Pray, set your mind at ease."

The rath turned away in real disgust, and walked home, pursued by the voice of Von Schenk, who called after him to inquire whether he were willing to resign all claim to the mummy, which was his property by right of discovery.

It was a long time before he prevailed upon himself to visit the museum. At length some ladies begged him to take them over the college, and he could not well refuse.

Old Jacob was leaning against the wall in his corner between the geological animals and the ancient Egyptian; he was dressed in his shroud, and very grim and horrible he looked, but he was surrounded by an admiring crowd to whom Prof. Von Schenk was relating the true story of "The Mummy of Gottingen."

FASHION GOSSIP.

[From Courier's Street Salon and Shop.]

Some of the imported suits shown for girls are as elaborate as the suits shown for older persons. A walking costume suitable for a girl of ten years is of that peculiar shade of blue green so popular at the present time. The bottom of the skirt is trimmed with scollops formed of alternate folds of the material and silk of the same shade—the top fold being edged with a narrow piping of silk. The polonaise, which forms at the back a round postilion, is finished with a narrow cluster of scollops, which overlay the material, the edge being finished with fringe. It is looped at the sides under a poplin band piped with silk; upon which are two small bows of silk and poplin; the same style of bow ornaments the front and one larger bow covers the looping at the back; the half-tight sleeves are finished with scollops trimmed with fringe.

VALENCIENNES OVER-DRESSES

are among the costly items shown for a little girl's party costume. A dress of pale pink silk has narrow alternating flounces of pink and white silk. The high corsage displays moderately white pointed tabs at the back and one upon each side, all of them descending to half the depth of the over-skirt. These tabs are finished with fold and pipings of white silk, while a handsome valenciennes over-skirt is slightly looped under them. Other evening dresses with lace over-skirts have bretelles edged with the same lace; lace also adorns the sleeves and trims the under-skirt.

BOY'S SUITS.

A pretty suit for a boy eight or ten years of age is of dark gray cloth, trimmed with a narrow silk braid. The half-tight jacket is slashed up at the side back seams, so as to form a deep round scollop at the back: it is cut up to the depth of an inch at the sides, and cut away at the front so as to show the vest. The trimming consists of a single row of braid, which follows in the line of the scollop, and which is placed a short distance above the braid which binds the jacket. The pantaloons, which reach little below the knee, have upon the outer side a scolloped trimming, formed of two rows of braid, which runs straight as it approaches the top. Suils for very young boys are made with a belted blouse.

SKIRT AND MACAINE-TUCKED MUSLIN.

Machine-tucked skirts are offered in some of the furnishing houses at remarkably low prices. In many of these departments only one dollar is asked for skirts made of muslin, with eight or nine tucks. Skirts with plaited ruffles are still among the varieties shown. It is best to buy such skirts of responsible parties, so that the purchasers may know that all the fronts which form the skirt have been subjected to an equal degree of shrinkage, otherwise the band under which the flounce is stitched, or the flounce itself, may shrink and draw the muslin upon which it is stitched into gathers.

ANNA BREWSTER writes from Rome of an American visiting that city and inquiring if the amphitheatre was running now. When told it was in ruins he exclaimed, "O, I see, it's played out," and proceeded to draw consolation from his cigar.

IN New Orleans, last Wednesday night, a large mass meeting was held, the participants in which resolved to resist all further payments of State and city taxes. There is much dissatisfaction in New Orleans at the reckless municipal expenditures.

GEMS OF JINGLE.

Scrupulosity Shocked.

"Quashee!" the madam said, "I can not find
Where all my ducks and geese and chickens stray."
Thereon old Quashee's dark suspicious mind
Began to hint of darkies down the way.
Those niggers there were very bad; he feared
That was the route her fowls had disappeared.
He preached a sermon; told with pious feeling
How wrong and sinful he regarded stealing.
Just then from hole in bag upon his back
One of the ducks poked out and gave a long loud amen "quack!"

Unappreciated Reproof.

A Gambler's Parrot once was overheard
By Quaker, who must always censure folly.
He spoke: "Poll! Poll! thee art a wicked bird."
"Dry up, infernal liar!" chirped out Polly.
Broadbrim was shocked—"Ah! Polly, it is well
Thee hast no soul, or thee wouldst go to hell,"
"Go there yourself," said Poll, when one she caught
"Alas! the sons of Belial have thee taught
Much wickedness—I would have filled thy noddle
"With godly speech." Poll here put in—"want none of your damned twaddle!"

Sophistry Snubbed.

Smart Sophomore, just turned out from his college,
With posing quiz would rustic Jackey stump—
Would show superiority of knowledge
Above the gawkish wit of country lump:
"suppose" said he, "you were a moving force
All irresistible, yet I stood in your course,
"A body that could not be moved; now say,
What would result, as neither can give way?"
Dumb Jackey quickly solved the foolish riddle,
And thus replied: "Why, sir, I'd punch a hole
clear through your middle."

Pious Partiality.

"I'll tell you why I left those Dipper folk—
You know old Boggs and I joined there together,
And one fine Sunday we were put in soak.
(Boggs is a widower, rich, high style and feather.)
The sisters then were standing round the cistern,
And they took Boggs when he had taken his turn,
And wiped and smoothed him off as sweet as pie.
I thought that dose was mighty nice to try;
But parson only soused me in the cool,
And left me like a dammed mud-turtle floundering in the pool."

Sense vs. Sentiment.

A doctor and a poet watched the sunset,
The latter caught strain of poetic glory
That in rose-flush and golden rainbow's runs yet.
"O could I fly to heaven's upper story!"
He said: "to watch, above cloud-tower skylight,
The rosy flood ebb from the shores of twilight!"
"Humph!" gruffly quoth the doctor, "you'u play thunder.
The frost out there would nip your gaping wonder.
Meipomene wants no rose-colored sight
With mercury at 40 under zero Fahrenheit."

Clever Assurance.

"Is there good bottom down the valley road?"
Of sooty smith the wagoner inquired.
"Aye! aye!" was answered; so with team and load
Moved on, but at the foot of the hill was mired,
Then, crawling out upon a narrow path,
Came back, assaulted smith in howling wrath:
"Sir, what was that lie for? I want to know!
You said I'd find good bottom there below!"
With smiling coolness to his language rough
The smith replied, "And so you will if you go deep enough!"

An African "De Profundis."

One night old Ira, on his homeward tramp,
The foot bridge missed and went into the mud;
Then waded deep and deeper in the swamp
Till up to neck in its soft mucky flood,
Tried every way he could to make a landing,
Cut rushes—put he caught his understanding.
But all no go. He'd soon be gone. At last
Tried praying; sung out, as he upward cast
His rolling whites in supplicating glance,
"O, Lord, if ever you're to help Ira now's de chance!"

Ye Boasting Vagabond.

He spoke as though with ruin thunder-struck.
"I lost ten thousand dollars, boys, just now!"
That beggar could find such immense bad luck
We wondered asking, "Uncle Barney, how?"
He shook his head and sighed. "If I must tell,
Begod, 'twas by not having corn to sell."
"But where's your lands?" "egad," said he,
"I got them
All safe along the river bottom;
They'll come in play soon as the water stops
And that old Noodle "Clump" shall pack his clifts from off their tops."

Snappish Severity.

Upon the street a party of Patlanders
With wooden pestles rammed the bowlders down.
Amongst the lazy looking-on bystanders
Was Mr. Pertness—wind-bag of the town.
Old Gruff, who never lost a chance for curtness,
Passed by, and thus was hailed by Mr. Pertness;
"Hey Gruff!" said he, "fine exercise to strike
That pestle on those stones! How would you like
Soch healthy work to stretch your arms and shoulders?"
"Damded well!" said Gruff, "if some folk's head were under 'stead of bowlders!"

Peanut Flour.

[London News.]

Dr. Muter, in the pages of the Food Journal, calls attention to what he terms a neglected source of food. Some time ago, while investigating cocoa by means of the microscope, he discovered an ingredient employed by way of adulteration to which he could give no name. Recently he had a sample of a substance offered on the Mark Lane Corn Exchange, as a food for cattle, forwarded to him for analysis, and here, again, he found the unknown adulterant. It now became necessary to deal with the matter seriously, and so further microscopic investigation led to the discovery that the mysterious ingredient was simply the flour of the *arachis hypogæna,* or African earth nut. The public have long had to rest content with the knowledge that they too often have no idea what they are eating, and they will consequently hear with relief and almost with satisfaction that the bean of this earth nut is "an excellent substance, which, instead of being used only for cattle food, or by some adulterators more enlightened than their neighbors, should be everywhere recognized as a marketable article of diet." It is declared to surpass peas in its nutrity properties, and to be even richer than lentils in flesh-forming constituents, while it contains more fat and more phosphoric acid than either of them.

A Touching Farewell.

The Detroit Free Press of the 6th inst. has the following:

Yesterday morning the chambermaid of a hotel on Jefferson avenue found the following note pinned on the door of a room which had been occupied for two or three days by a seedy individual who was going to pay his bill just as soon as his brother in Toledo could express him some money.

"MINE HOST—*Dear Sir:* Every well regulated hotel should keep a book account of profit and loss. I presume you do, and, therefore, let me beg of you to charge my bill in the "loss" account. It is highly annoying to my sensitive nature to be compelled to "jump" your house; but as yours makes the seventeenth one within two months, I guess my nature will not collapse under the strain. In conclusion, allow me to bid you a fond farewell. If I ever come this way again I'll call on you. If I don't may you rest happy. I leave by the back door. Sincerely, BANGS."

SPRING CLEANING.

BY A SUFFERER.

The melancholy days have come, the saddest of the year,
Of cleaning paint and scouring floors and scouring far and near;
Heaped in the corner of the room the ancient dirt lay quiet,
Nor rose up at the father's tread, nor to the children's riot;
But now the carpets are all up, and from the stair-case top
The mistress calls to man and maid to wield the broom and mop.

Where are those rooms, those quiet rooms, the house but now presented,
Wherein we dwelt, nor dreamed of dirt, so cosy and contented?
Alas! they're all turned upside down, the quiet suite of rooms,
With slops, and suds, and soap and sand, and tubs, and pails, and brooms.
Chairs, tables, stands are standing round at sixes and at sevens,
While wife and housemaids fly about like meteors through the heavens.

The parlor and the chamber floors were cleaned a week ago,
The carpets shook, the windows washed as all the neighbors know:
But still the sanctum had escaped, the table piled with books,
Pens, ink and paper all about, peace in its very looks:
Till fell the woman on them all, as falls the plague on men,
And then they vanished all away, books, paper, ink and pen.

And now, when comes the master home, as come he must o'nights;
To find all things are "set to wrongs" that they have "set to rights,"
When the sound of driving tacks is heard, tho' the house is far from still,
And the carpet woman's son the stairs, that barbinger of ill
He looks for papers, books or bills, that all were there before,
And sighs, to find them on the desk, or in the drawer no more.

And then he grimly thinks of her who set this fuss afloat,
And wishes she were out at sea in a very leaky boat,
He meets her at the parlor door, with hair and cap awry,
With sleeves tucked up and broom in hand, defiance in her eye;
He feels quite small, and knows full well there's nothing to be said,
So holds his tongue, and drinks his tea, and sneaks away to bed.

VARIETIES.

FOR ladies: A recipe for dressing the hair—First buy your hair.

THE iron-founders are "casting" about to see how they can raise their prices.

IOWA has lost $200,000 worth of bees the past winter, and is stung to the heart about it.

MISS CLARA LOUISE KELLOGG, accompanied by her mother, sailed for Europe on Saturday.

MERCHANTS in Dubuque, Iowa, furnish their customers with car tickets to induce them to revisit their stores.

A BLIND woman, entirely alone, is slowly feeling her way to California. She passed through Kansas City last week.

NIGHT-WEDDINGS are all the fashion at Paris now, and it is the correct thing to assume the bonds at the stroke of midnight.

ISN'T it a rather disagreeable occurrence when a young man's supenders give way, while he dances a schottische with a young lady who never wants to sit down?

ALEXIS' sister is not yet eighteen. She has a lovely figure and face, a large estate, a well cultured mind, $30,000 a year, golden hair and exquisite diamonds.

A PARIS shopkeeper lately fixed over his door a notice that as his daughter had "made a splendid match," he would sell goods at a reduction of 25 per cent. for a week.

THE most stupendous canal in the world in one in China, which passes over two thousand miles, and to forty-two cities; it was commenced as far back as the tenth century.

AN old toper being asked one day why he persisted in drinking, replied, "Dry makes me drink, drink makes me drunk, and drunk makes me dry again." The explanation was considered quite sufficient.

SAN FRANCISCO has a hotel which is under the exclusive management of the fair sex. The proprietor, waiters, clerks, "boots" and other officials are all ladies; and the bartendress is said to make the best drink in the State, and to hoist in an occasional one herself with great nonchalance.

MR. LIVINGSTONE, an Indiana convict, having a desire to regain his liberty, fastened himself in a box and was carried out of jail. Unluckily, however, the box was laid on the ground head downward, and the convict's feet, instead of his head, pointed toward the zenith. Being unable to extricate himself, he began to howl for assistance, and was soon escorted to his former apartment.

A TRIAL of strength was had at Port Rowan, on Wednesday, to decide a bet that twenty men, or even ten, could hold the steam tug Watchman—twenty-four horse power—and that twenty-five men could stop her when she had a full headway, the men to have 100 feet of coil to get under way. The trial of strength took place, and the men won.

A VERY shocking story comes from Barton, Lincolnshire, where about twenty old men had dinner recently. When "The Ladies" was proposed, the venerable diners took no notice of the toast. The Vice-Chairman, when requested to respond to it, said, "he should do now't of the sort, as he wasn't over and above fond on 'em." At last, after several refusals, a youth of 69 was shamed into making a response.

AN innocent old countryman jogging along with his wife in the "one hoss shay" saw three men and a boy with their heads together outside the corner grocery. Anxious to know the cause of such unusual excitement, he drew up Rosinante with a long, deliberate pull, calling out: "What's afoot, there?" "Twelve inches," was the satisfactory reply. "Gee up, Dubbin!"

THE street car system has firmly established itself in popular favor at London, and miles of a new track are laid every year. The track differs from that which is used in this country, and obviates some of the objections that are experienced here. It is a flat strip of iron, with a groove for the flange of the wheel to run in. This strip is not sunk, but is exactly level with the surface of the pavement, thus offering no obstacle to teams crossing the track. The cars are also differently constructed, and have seats outside as well as inside.

Weekly Post.

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 29, 1872

THE Ring organs are now busily engaged in white-washing "our soldiers candidate for Governor" in connection with the EVANS affair, and they are making a pretty mess of it.

THE N. Y. *Evening Post*, Radical, is our authority for stating that "the nomination of General JOHN F. HARTRANFT for Governor was dictated by the ruffians who have made popular elections a farce in Philadelphia."

THE *Dispatch* with its usual fatuity, pertends to have discovered that THE POST does not represent the views of the Democracy of this county. It deduces this conclusion no doubt from the fact that THE POST, unlike the *Dispatch*, does not dictate a certain line of policy, and afterward eat its own words, at the command of a Ring. Does the *Dispatch* understand?

THE refusal to instruct the delegates who are to select delegates to the National Convention, in favor of Colonel SCOTT, was not in consequence of any feeling against that gentleman, but it was considered best that the delegates be uninstructed. The delegation is in favor of his name being presented by Pennsylvania to the National Convention, and will cast their votes accordingly.

THE Radical Convention at Harrisburg last week, arrived at the conclusion in one of its resolutions that the Thirteenth Fourteenth and Fifteenth amendments to the Constitution had not yet been sufficiently acquiesced in to make it safe for the people to change the Administration, therefore GRANT must be re-elected. This is the latest version of the resolves of that celebrated conclave who declared; "first, the land belongs to the saints; second, we are the saints."

GOV. GEARY has resolved to veto the Congressional apportionment which leaves the districts under the old organization, and necessitates the election of two Congressmen at large. This act of the Executive has caused considerable disappointment, and may in the future be productive of great evil—*Harrisburg Journal*.

With all his faults, Gov. GEARY has acted wisely on several important questions and for which he deserves great credit. His position on GRANT's bayonets at the polls was a master stroke of policy, and now if he desires to add another feather to his cap, he should smash the apportionment.

IT seems to be conceded on all hands that the nomination of Gen. CASS is equivalent to his election. That his name will be unanimously presented by the Democracy, we have no doubt, and his friends do not apprehend any opposition after the usual complimentary votes have been accorded. Allegheny county sends a strong delegation, composed of warm personal friends, who did not require any instruction to use their best efforts to secure his nomination. The Convention was not only unanimous, but enthusiastic in his favor.

THE President can send the army or any portion of it to any post he chooses. Gen. TERRY, in the Department of the South, has four thousand men under his command; while Gen. COOKE, in Arizonia, has only two thousand with which to fight the most savage Indians on the continent, who are daily murdering and mutilating the citizens of that territory. In the one case, a small force is kept to defend the whites from the scalping knife of the savage; while in the other, double the force is under arms, in order to enable the carpet-baggers and scallawags to rule the South, and by their Senators and Representatives in Congress, rule us also.

For our own part, we are decidedly of opinion, if one solitary ray of common sense were permitted to penetrate the Presidential skull, and GRANT should thus be induced to call off his dogs; that the army would do better service among the Indians, and the South would become as peaceable as Missouri. But then you know thant wouldn't help GRANT next November.

IT was characteristic of the Harrisburg Radical Convention that the following resolution should be "voted down with a storm of hisses:"

"*Resolved*, That this Convention do earnestly recommend our Senators and Representatives in Congress to vote for the speedy passage of an act of Congress extending pardon and general amnesty to all persons engaged in the late rebellion."

Mr. EWING, who offered this resolution was not wise in his political generation. Once give the country universal amnesty, and the Radical leaders would not have powder enough left to prime a match lock. The party would die of inanation in a shorter period of time than it would take to write its obituary. MORTON and his lieutenants have blocked out the campaign. Appeals are not to be made to reason by the Radical press and orators, but to prejudice alone. Were universal amnesty proclaimed they would be without any partisan stock-in-trade. Lay the Ku-Klux ghost, and what would be left wherewith the Radical oracles could fire the hearts of their followers? Absolutely, nothing. But it is well for the people to remember that the Radical leaders in Pennsylvania have put themselves upon the record against amnesty. They do not want friendly relations restored between the different sections of the country.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.

The Radical party, which has no principles whatever, but sneaks from one expedient to another to perpetuate its rule, after "laboring" with the liquor interest and its opponents on either hand, for many years,—has at last, as it believes, got matters "fixed," in that department by the new license law and by the local option law.

There is a canting crowd of Pharisees and prohibitionists amongst the Radicals, who are always endeavoring to regulate everything by sumptuary and restrictive laws. They are willing to sacrifice anything but Radical domination to further their professed ends. This faction had power enough to nominate Mr. JOSEPH DILWORTH for commissioner. Now if there be any one influence more than any other to which the Radical party in this county is indebted for its continued success, that influence is the liquor influence—including the wholesale and retail dealers, the distillers and the brewers. This interest has a potent combination, too, which immediately took alarm and denounced JOSEPH and his Brethren—whereupon the said brethren incontinently made a chattel of JOSEPH, as the brethren of the first JOSEPH did of him, and sold him unto the Ishmaelitish liquor league, who bore him into exile, far away from the pleasant places where the county officers do luxuriate. But still that indomitable reformer did his "level best." His organ, the *Gazette*, in order to propitiate the irate imbibers of ale and whisky, promised them that the election of JOSEPH would insure them "pure and good" liquors and plenty of places wherein to drink them, whenever they felt like taking comfort of that sort. Thus did JOSEPH attempt that admirable and astounding feat of equitation, the riding of the Prohibition hobby and of the Easy License horse at the same time—as for the story of his fall, is it not fresh in the memory of all? We repeat that the Radicals enjoyed, for years, all the benefits of the liquor interest, in this county—and the Radical county commissioners, who had uninterrupted succession for many years before M'GEE was elected, found steady and large money profits from manipulating the licenses, which were always done to the benefit of their own party. And had M'GEE not been elected there would have no prosecutions for bribe-taking even to this day, flagrant and infamous as the whole thing was.

But during all these years, those arch-hypocrites the Radicals have been charging the Democrats with being the festive, free license party—even while the sanctimonious pretenders had the power, both in the county and the state to check or restrain the liquor traffic, and the Democrats had no power at all. But now we have the new license law which is raising much excitement, and the local option law, which will be voted for in March 1873—perhaps—if it be not repealed or declared unlawful before that time, after having answered its purpose in the elections of this year.

Now, notwithstanding the Democrats are upon principle opposed to prohibitory laws and do not believe that people can be made moral and temperate and virtuous by act of assembly—and while they wish to see the license laws steadily and honestly administered, they ought, in our opinion to let the Radicals, who are in a majority, and who are responsible for things in this county, have the local option or prohibitory laws at their own sweet will. We are not bound to stand between the Radical Abstinents and the Radical liquor dealers, any longer. Let the Pharisees have their whack at their brother Radicals who make or sell liquors, but who have stuck to the aforesaid Pharisees closer than brothers adhere to one another.

Let the crafty policy of the Radicals be tried. Let the Democrats no longer be a shield for those who do the most corrupting portion of the business of the Radical party.

Let us see whether the Total Abstinence Radical Reformers will for even one year, sacrifice the Radical party power to the suppression of the liquor trade. We shall assuredly counsel neutrality, if nothing more, on the part of the Democracy. Let the Republicans by their votes at the polls put down the liquor traffic and traffickers if they can. The Democrats can lose nothing, and morality *may* gain much. The Democratic party is not pledged to the support of the liquor interest, nor of any other interest, or any other class.

THE Liberal movement in North Carolina enlists the enthusiastic support of great numbers in both parties. The Wilmington *Star* says: "The Liberal Republicans meet at Greensborough for consultation on the 1st of May, where they will be in telegraphic communication with Cincinnati. It is also proposed to have meetings in the counties and Congress districts before that time, to appoint delegates to Cincinnati." It is further explained that the Conservative Reform and Liberal Reform parties of North Carolina, although working for the same end, are not identical organizations, one being Democratic and the other Republican.

THE New Haven *Register* informs us that almost any price was paid by Republicans for votes at the late election. It says: "We would request the Chairman of the Republican Town Committee to state the amount which was used to buy votes in this city. A serious charge is made against the Republican party. Professing to be a party of reform, it receives the plunder of custom-house thieves and uses it to corrupt the electors of this State. Never before in the history of this city has bribery been practiced so openly as last Monday."

A FEW FIGURES.

If there is anything which the Radical leaders particularly dread, it is the logic of facts and figures, in connection with the administration of public affairs. True, they pretend to be greatly in love with BOUTWELL'S monthly and quarterly debt statements, but no sooner does a Democratic journal expose the flimsiness of their pretentions, than your Radical oracle flies off on some totally different subject, and either indulges in a disquisition on the subject of loyalty, or dilates upon the necessity of GRANT'S re-election.

We present below two tables of figures which embrace a number of important facts, well worthy the consideration of the people. They are made up from the official records, and every reader will do well to give them careful attention. The first shows what should justly be the public expenditures, as compared with the expenditures of twelve years ago, making proper allowance for the increase, and is as follows:

Buchanan's administration, 1860	$65,901,000
Add for the inc. population 22 per cent	12,320,000
For pensions	28,000,000
For depreciation of currency	7,000,000
Interest on public debt	115,000,000
For Indian expenses	3,000,000
Sinking fund, 1 per cent	11,500,000
Total	$232,721,000

Here we have made an allowance of $176,820,000 for an increase in expenditures over BUCHANAN'S last official year, but that falls more than $150,000,000 below the actual collections and expenditures of the past year, a fact which will more clearly appear by the following figures, showing the collections and expenditures of the past fiscal year:

Collected from customs	$320,270,408
Collected from internal revenue	143,098,153
Collected from sale of public lands	2,388,648
Collected from miscellaneous sources	21,386,728
Total net receipts	$383,272,943
The amount as above estimated	232,721,000
Excess over actual needs	$150,672,943

Here we have an excess of more than $150,000,000, a fact for which Mr. BOUTWELL and the Administration claim great credit, but without stating very distinctly where the credit attaches. The principal claim for credit is that about one hundred millions of the public debt was paid off during the year. Even admitting this claim to be true, we would enquire—what became of the remaining fifty millions? Why was not one hundred and fifty millions paid off with this excess. Had the money been properly used this could have been done.

Perhaps it will strike the tax payers as being worth while to enquire whether it is good policy to pay one hundred and fifty millions of annual taxes to go toward the reduction of the public debt, when only one hundred millions go in that direction, and the remaining fifty is unaccounted for.

ABOUT "LOYALTY."

A few days ago Chief Justice CHASE delivered the following decision in the case of PARGOND vs. the United States, upon an appeal from the Court of Claims:

This was a proceeding to recover the proceeds of cotton seized under the Captured and Abandoned Property act of 1863, and was argued at the last term of the court. The Court of Claims dismissed the petition on the ground that it did not aver that the claimant had given no aid and comfort to the rebellion, nor sufficiently aver Executive pardon. It is here held (the same as in the case of Armstrong vs. United States, recently decided) that the President's proclamation of December 25, 1868, granting pardon and amnesty unconditionally and without reservation, relieves the claimants in cases under the Captured and Abandoned Property act from proof of adhesion to the United States during the late war. The judgment dismissing the petition is reversed.

This decision is rendered under President JOHNSON'S Amnesty Proclamation of the 25th of December 1868, and declares that the amnesty is absolute and universal, save as to the excepted cases directly noted.

So far as the vindictive legislation of the war period is concerned, and coming within the purview of this decision, it is entirely abrogated, and any man may now sue in the courts of the United States without being hampered with questions of loyalty and disloyalty.

PARGOND brought this suit to recover the proceeds of certain cotton seized and sold by the United States under the act of 1863, relating to "Captured and Abandoned Property." It is quite probable that under this decision a large number of cases will be brought, and the entire theory of the reconstruction laws reversed by the Supreme Court.

JUSTICE THOMPSON.

The bar of Philadelphia, without respect to party, addressed a communication to Justice THOMPSON, begging his consent to remain upon the bench. His loss at this time, in the language of a leading lawyer, would be little short of a calamity. There is but one opinion as to his purity of character and eminent superiority as a jurist. We append his reply:

PHILADELPHIA, April 10, 1872.

To Messrs. Isaac Hazlehurst, Alexander Henry, Eli K. Price, George W. Biddle and others.

GENTLEMEN: I am unable to make a suitable acknowledgment for the flattering terms in which you have been pleased to refer to my past Judicial services, in your communication of the 2d instant. To win such an expression from such a source, was above any anticipations ever indulged in by me, and shall be constantly cherished as the highest reward fidelity and assiduity ought to claim. On the subject of your communication I have reflected much, and have concluded, with some hesitation, to say briefly to you, and through you to others who have sometimes addressed me on the same subject, that if the people of this Commonwealth desire my candidacy for the Supreme Bench, my name is at their service, and should I be elected, I shall endeavor to deserve the continuance of the good opinion you so kindly attribute to the public in my behalf.

Yours, very respectfully,

JAMES THOMPSON.

SCHURZ ON GRANT.

A Terrible Arraignment of Grant's Administration by a Republican—The Dangerous Policy of Radicalism Denounced—Leading Republicans Confirm the Faith of the Democracy—Coming Back to First Principles.

On Saturday we gave as full reports of the great meeting of the Liberal Republicans at Cooper Institute, New York, as reached us by telegraph. Since then further reports have reached us by mail from which we make brief extracts. The speeches of Senators Trumbull and Schurz were the notable events of the evening. Mr. Schurz, upon being introduced, made a few preliminary remarks and said:

* * * * * * *

I started out in political life with the Republican party; I never belonged to any other; I worked faithfully in its ranks, with honest zeal at least, if not with efficiency; I never desired to belong to any other as long as it has remained true to the principles it professes, as long as its policy, its measures, and its conduct could be defended in good faith. If I am proud of anything, it is not of the honors and distinctions I may have achieved, but it is in the consciousness that whenever I endeavored to exercise an influence upon public opinion I have never said a word which I did not honestly believe to be true, and if I find myself now in conflict with the official leaders of the Republican party it is because I cannot abandon that controlling rule of my public life without betraying the American people. (Applause.) And for that reason I stand here and appeal with you to an honest, intelligent public opinion. We have emerged from a great civil war. Seven years ago this month, after long and bloody struggles, the flag of the republic floated victoriously over the last stronghold of the rebellion; armed resistance to the national government in largely organized bodies ceased; an important period in the development of our national life closed, and a new one commenced. Each period in our country has its own peculiar problem to solve, to which and in which political parties must apply all their energies to maintain the moral basis of their existence and their usefulness. During the civil war the supreme problem was to save the existence and to preserve the integrity of the republic. To those all other interests and all other objects became for the time being subordinate. But the problem has been successfully solved. When the rebellion was overcome we entered upon a new field of action. Now other problems are upon us. In the first place we had to settle the logical, legitimate results of the war in such manner as to protect them against the danger of recovery. That settlement also has been effected, partly by extraordinary methods; it was embodied so firmly in the Constitution of this republic as to form an insuperable barrier to all attempts to overturn it. All patriotic citizens, I am happy to say, agree that that settlement must be maintained honestly, in good faith, as a settlement which was a logical necessity, which is in harmony with the fundamental principles underlying free institutions, as well as with the enlightened human spirit of the day. All sensible men, to whatever party they may belong, agree that this settlement will stand, and any attempt to overthrow it will inevitably result in disastrous consequences.

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We were to bring about a true peace founded on reconciliation, and return to their cordiality of feeling the elements which can alone hold this party together. This great object cannot be accomplished by means of force. It demands a policy resting on no narrow-minded resentments, but a policy higher than party spirit. [Applause.] There was a justification for restraining measures as long as the legitimate results of the war existed. But then that justification has ceased, and the victors in the great civil conflict were called upon by all considerations of patriotism and political wisdom to make the sovereign people feel that in all our measures of war and policy we had been guided by the interests of the States and not by the feelings of resentment, hatred, and vindictiveness. [Great applause.] We desired to be to them not haughty conquerors, but well-meaning friends, that they might see in the flag of this republic not the symbol of their defeat and degradation, but the symbol of rights and protection equally guaranteed to them as well as to us—[great applause]—that they might feel once more, I say, with us all the pride and patriotic inspirations of full American citizenship. [Renewed applause.] The removal of political disabilities and general amnesty were demanded, not as a measure of mere sentimental generosity, but as a measure of the very plainest statesmanship. (Applause.) But years have elapsed since the result of the war and general amnesty has not been granted yet. Down to this very day a large and influential class of citizens in the South are still told by these men in power that the public interest as it is administered by popular self-government is no business concern of theirs, and that this great republic is not ready to grant to them their equal right. Down to this very day the jealousy of race is nourished by the fact that many and by no means the unworthiest of the white men of the South are deprived of political rights and privileges which the black man, late in slavery, enjoys. Down to this very day the work of the adventurers and demagogues who speculate upon the ignorance of their followers is facilitating corruption and demoralization in office; good government is impeded, and a successful development of the new order of things and social co-operation prevented in the South by that narrow-minded, miserable policy which excludes from public employment so large a class of men who have such great interest in the influence and successful administration of public affairs. (Great applause.) It is true the President in his last annual message said a good word for amnesty, and it is also true that his most trusted and powerful friends, his very loudest spokesmen, are throwing every possible obstacle in its way, and we have to see the first instance yet when a friend of amnesty is considered a friend of the administration. (Applause.) And the battle-cries of the civil war are revived by those old prejudices, and the resentments are kept alive as a stock of political capital to secure the re-election of the same President who first appeared in political life with the fairest promise of universal peace on his lips, and whose word for amnesty has been drowned by the vociferous protests of his most zealous friends. (Applause.)

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No republic can stand; no popular liberty, no personal right will be secure when the powers of the government are left without any restraint on the whims of those who yield it. I have lived in times of extreme public danger, and extraordinary exercise of power may be necessary, as the Romans put the defence of the their republic in the hands of a dictator when the enemy was at their gates. But even this cannot be done without great danger, for it will soon create the habit of arbitrary assumption of power on one side and the acquiescense in arbitrary assumptions on the other. It is thus that republics are undermined and perish in the demoralization of public sentiment.

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We have witnessed doings of the most alarming character. We have seen enactments glaringly passed, putting the most essential guarantees of the rights and liberties of the citizen at the mercy of the central power. We have heard these men say that the objects attained were good, regardless of the fact of the employment of arbitrary means, ignoring the idea that a system creating evils may in itself be worse—may be even more disastrous in its consequences than the evils themselves. The overthrow of free institutions almost always begins with the assumption of arbitrary authority, on the ground that the existing evils call for it. We have a law in force to day, Republicans, let me tell you, which, had it been on the statute-book before the war might, by a liberal construction such as we see every day, have put every anti-slavery organization, as an unlawful conspiracy, at the mercy of a pro-slavery government, and might have sent into the dungeon you and me. We see officers of the government defend their authority as if mere power was a law, and we see them commit the outrageous acts under this authority with perfect impunity. [Applause.] In your own midst you have seen private rights overturned with as little thought as if there were no other authority than their pleasure. We have seen the President, in his anxious desire to annex Santo Domingo, give orders to the navy to commit acts of war should the ruler of that part of the island be molested by a foreign power; and this even after the treaty of annexation had been solemnly rejected by the Senate of the United States—(applause)—thus clearly usurping the war-making power, which the Constitution vests in Congress. (Applause.) We have thus seen an act committed which, if it were to serve as a rule of future conduct, would be virtually placing the war-making power in the hands of the President, and make the peace of the country a mere plaything for the ambition or arbitrary pleasure of one single man. (Applause.) We see these things not only done with impunity, but we see them justified and whitewashed in the halls of Congress, and by a servile press, and worse than that we see the re-election of the same Executive who committed so glaring an act of usurpation vociferously demanded by eager partisans, who strive to establish the example that the subversion of one of the most essential rights of our civil government is a valid precedent to be sanctioned by a popular election. What is this doctrine? Is it that a central power may do what its pleasure may dictate and that the Constitution and laws are to be construed in accordance with its acts? No, worse than that; we are told that the people do not care about such trifles and that those who raise their protest against them must be set down as capitous fault-finders and disappointed sore-heads. Well, if it be true, that large number of the people do not care about the observance of the laws and the maintenance of those constitutional principles which, form the very bulwark of your rights and liberties. * * * *

We hear that in France, under Napoleon's rule, official candidates were designated by the government and supplied by it, and just so we hear in this Republic to-day and all over the land of candidates for State offices and for Congress, whose recommendation is their official stamp, and who must be supported by all who desire the favor of the government, and where personal services are expected as a condition of that support. It was our pride as Republicans once to say that in no party had there ever existed such perfect freedom of individual opinion and criticism, and so it was under that great and good President, Abraham Lincoln. (Applause.) Then every Republican spoke his mind freely, and found in him President, who, instead of resenting individual, candid criticism, respected every honest conviction, even though contrary to his own personal desires. But I am sorry to say that things have changed since. (Laughter.) It now you are so unfortunate as to conceive an opinion of your own, contrary to the interests and desires of the powers that be, be careful not to speak it out or you will incur their displeasure. The good days of Abraham Lincoln are no more, and a loyal Republican to-day can speak only by royal permit or he will find himself denounced as a traitor to the Republican cause and have a pack of hounds at his feet whose bark would be terrible could they concealed the collars which they wear.

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Some of the members of the party have criticised and protested; and with the rapidity of lightning they have been put under the ban. When we protest against nepotism. "Oh, well, they say, why should not a man take care of his relations when he has the opportunity, never minding the moral effect it may produce?" When we protest against the unscrupulous and tyrannical use of the government patronage in State politics, "Oh, well, the means of disciplining the party must be maintained and General Grant must be re-elected." Unconstitutional assumptions of power and breaches of law by government officials? "Oh, well, we can interpret the Constitution and the laws to suit the case, and to make such trifles appear all right." Corruption? "Oh, well, some objectionable things may have happened, and a good many have been punished; but why hurt the chances of the party by unnecessary exposures? Besides, Tammany Hall has stolen untold millions, and there was more corruption under Andrew Johnson's administration than now!" and thus the administration is administered.

* * * * *

On the 1st of May the independent men of the Republican party will meet at the convention at Cincinnati, and unless I greatly mistake the signs of the times, at the convention at Cincinnati will not be slow to tell "what we are going to do about it." We shall insist that the flag of this republic shall wave over Cincinnati; we shall insist that the public service of the country is for the good of the people and for nothing else; we shall insist there shall be no slavery in this land, and that you merchants of New York shall be able to express your opinions and act upon them without fear of the Custom-house, and without his looking around to see if any one of the government officials is around. This we shall insist upon. We shall see to it as candidates for a high office of the government, and thus we shall appeal to the moral sense of our citizens and the love of liberty and personal rights; and that is what we are going to do about it. We are called a set of disappointed men. Yes, gentlemen, we are disappointed men; not, indeed, disappointed in the sense that they term it, and thus we go on with a broad conscience, and we are disappointed men, but in a higher sense, and not in the sense as they term us—slanderers, &c. In this great hope we are disappointed, and we were honest enough and bold enough to say so. And more than that, I confidently assert, and I know whereof I speak, that there are thousands and thousands of Republicans all over the country who feel that disappointment in their hearts as keenly as we do; but who, under the partisan pressure which is on them, have not yet spirit enough to openly proclaim what they think.

HARTRANFT—CASS.

The Situation as Seen by a Republican Journal "With Cass the Democracy Can Go Into a Fight With Great Confidence."

[From the Pittsburgh Chronicle.]

* * * Governor GEARY'S majority in 1869 over ASA PACKER was only 4,596. GEARY was at that time a more formidable candidate than HARTRANFT can be now. He had a more organized support. HARTRANFT may be as pure as the driven snow from any illicit connection with the EVANS scandal, but his name has been discreditably bruited about in that relation, and in the present juncture in politics, a candidate for Governor of this Commonwealth should be "above suspicion." We are aware that for some weeks the nominations at Harrisburg had been considered settled. People "inside the ring," (as the editor of the *Nation* would say) proclaimed on the street corners *before the delegates were chosen*, who would be nominated at Harrisburg. Protests came from different parts of the State, and friendly journals outside the State uttered a note of warning, but all was of no avail, the programme which had been mapped out was executed to the letter, and voters are simply expected to ratify what their self-constituted masters have done for them. The Democracy are elated over the prospect. We do not say that they will win, *but if they select, as a candidate, a man of the administrative ability of* Gen. GEORGE W. CASS, *they can go into the fight with great confidence.* HARTRANFT can only be elected Governor by extraordinary assistance on the part of the Administration at Washington. *His nomination was dictated at Washington*, and GRANT'S special advisers there will leave no stone unturned to secure a victory in Pennsylvania. The necessity of keeping this State all right for the Presidential election will inspire unusual efforts to pull HARTRANFT through. This is his reliance, and this the secret of the action at Harrisburg. The people of this State, however, have a fashion at times of taking the bit in their own mouths, and if the Democracy put a good man in the field they may enter the contest with at least courage and hopefulness against Harrisburg and Washington combined.

THE N. Y. *Sun* insists that its charges against Secretary ROBESON are unshaken nay, proven. Wherefore says the editor:

We hope that every workingman, when he goes home on Saturday night and reckons up his weekly bills, and pays them, and deducts the amount from the sum of his gross earnings, and sees what he has left, will contrast it with ninety-three thousand dollars, earned by himself and other laborers; which Robeson drew from the Treasury, illegally, by one check. And then let him make up his mind whether he had better vote for Robeson's chief for re-election!

And let every working woman make the same calculation, and decide for whom she would vote if she had the right of suffrage.

In ninety-three years, if a man could live so long and labor every week day and save one hundred cents every day, he would not have amassed one-third the sum that one stroke of Robeson's pen unlawfully drew from the Treasury!

In another article bearing on the same subject, the *Sun* puts the case in this way:

How would it work with H. B. Claflin or A. T. Stewart? Suppose that after Mr. H. B. Claflin or Mr. A. T. Stewart had settled a large account, and taken a receipt in full of all demands or claims, the cashier of the establishment were to conclude to reopen the account and pay ninety-three thousand dollars more on it!

Would Mr. Claflin retain such a cashier in his employ?

Would Mr. Stewart retain such a cashier in his employ?

And this is supplemented by the following, which claims to present the case in a nutshell:

The United States Constitution in article one, section nine, declares that "no money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law." Robeson, Secretary of the Navy, caused ninety-three thousand dollars to be drawn from the Treasury in the Secor case. This was a private claim of the Secors. Was there any law appropriating this money to them? Certainly not; but, on the contrary, there was a law distinctly forbidding the payment of this claim.

Ought not Robeson to be impeached, or at all events, removed from office for this transaction?

SOME ardent admirer of GRANT, who edits a postoffice, has gone deep into figures and ciphered it out that "President GRANT has reduced the debt $250 every minute since his inauguration." When WEBSTER was addressing a Whig meeting on one occasion, some one in the outskirts of the audience cried out, "But what about the public debt?" The great orator paused, assumed a look of profound astonishment, and replied: "The public debt! How much is it? (thrusting his hand deep into his pocket,) I will pay it myself." These postoffice *claqueurs* of the President must suppose that GRANT is drawing upon the resources of his own pocket to effect this reduction. They are wholly unconscious, apparently, that the President has had as little to do with the financial policy of the Government as themselves.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE New York *Herald* has so seldom, in the beginning of a Presidential campaign been on the side which ultimately won that it is rather encouraging to see it, as present, profess an ardent support of General GRANT. It says with that loose verbiage for which the paper is noted: "We recognize in the President a pure, sincere American, jealous of the honor of his country, and anxious to restore to the Government something of the honesty and integrity of the early days of the Republic." All of which is the merest bosh. Its support of General GRANT now is simply the result of the recent elections, in New Hampshire and Connecticut, and liable to be reversed as soon as a Democratic victory of any importance compels this weathercock of the press to show in what direction the wind of political favor is veering.—*Balt. Gazette.*

PRIMROSE AND VIOLET.

Primrose and violet, down in the lane,
Trod by our footsteps so lightly of late,
I welcome you out of the earth again,
In your shaded purple and sunlit gold.

Only—if only the warm spring sun
Brought back the dead who died with the flowers!
Ye are so many, and she has but one,
Who faded for ever from earthly bowers;

Closed her blue eyes as the violets slept,
Sank with the primroses into the earth;
None could awaken her, loud though they wept;
She will not joy in the flowers' new birth.

Primrose and violet! mine still in death
Those of your kindred she gave to me here;
Granting my prayer for her youthful faith,
And she had withered before they were sere.

Yet I must live, and live for the right—
It is for her and to see her again;
And you—ye shall be where she lies this night,
And die on her dead heart, as I would fain.

[Chambers' Journal.

STORY OF THE SONGS.

A Pathetic Musical Romance. by Eli Perkins.

[From the New York Commercial Advertiser.]

Yesterday "I was just as happy as a big sunflower," but to-day "My heart is full, I can hear it beat." I feel like saying "I'm a broken-hearted milkman."

"Listen to my story!"

"I knew a little widow." Her name was "Sweet Evelina," and she was the only daughter of "Old Grimes, that good old man."

"We met by chance"—"Twas in the early Spring time," less than "A hundred years ago," "In the cottage by the sea" (Long Branch), "'Twas a calm still night," when the stars, "Beautiful stars," shone in the "Happy home above," that I met "Sweet Evelina." "This dark girl dressed in blue."

"Sweet Evelina" was "Sitting on the stile" watching "A bold sailor boy" as he sang "A wet sheet and a flowing sea" in his "Home on the rolling deep." "She was a handsome creature, and she wore a waterfall." "If Champagne Charley" had seen her "Walking down Broadway," he would have said, "O, She is such a charmer!"

"As I met this little widow," "She cast a side glance and looked down."

"Art thou 'Dreaming, still dreaming,' "Sweet Evelina," asked her father, "a fine old English gentleman.

"'My heart is over the sea,' father," replied the unhappy daughter, "My lover is a sailyer boy"—"I cannot live always' single and 'I should like to marry.'"

"'Sweet one,' 'What are the wild waves saying,' asked 'Old Grimes.'"

"When I listen to the 'Shells of the ocean,' father, I fancy I hear them say, 'Paddle your own canoe,' but father, I prefer to have somebody paddle it for me."

"'If I was only married,'" continued Evelina, "'I'd be gay and happy' 'In a cot in the valley I love.'"

"'Sweet Evelina,'" I said, "I'm a young man from the country,' and 'I have no one to love, none to caress me!' Wilt thou 'Come to my mountain home'—'Come and be my bride?'"

"'Yes. I should like to marry,'" replied "The beautiful dreamer," "but 'My first love,' 'Captain Jinks,' 'I can ne'er forget.'"

"'Won't you tell me why, Robin?'" I interrupted, as I took from her hand 'The last rose of Summer,' 'Tis but a faded flower,' 'Give, O, give it me.'

"Ask me not why, Eli," she replied, then saying, 'Tis all for thee,' as she handed me the rose and asked, 'will you love me then as now?'"

"'With all my heart I love thee,' I replied, 'I would call me thine own,' 'I am fancy free, 'The girl I left behind me.' 'She has learned to love another,' and now, 'Sweet Evelina,' 'You can live in my heart and pay no rent.'"

"I cannot think 'you'r fooling me,'" she replied, then smiling, (that bright smile haunts me still!), said, "'You'd better be off with the old love before you're on with the new.' Yes, Eli," she continued "Can you say, 'Good-by, sweetheart,' to 'Kittie Clyde,' 'Nelly Bly,' 'Annie Laurie,' 'Nellie Gray,' 'Blue eyed Mary,' and 'Widow Machree,' and let them all go 'Up in a balloon' for me?"

"Yes, dearest, 'Loving, I trust in thee,'" I replied, "'I will be true to thee' as 'Old Dog Tray.. O, 'Sweet Evelina,' I never could prove false to thee.'" I sobbed, and then said, "'Come, O, come with me,, and leave 'The old folks at home.' When the swallows homeward fly,'" I continued, "Wilt thou, 'Come to the little brown church?'"

"'Breathe softly,' Eli," said Eveline. "Can't you 'Wait for the wagon?'"

"No, 'My dark girl dressed in blue,' 'Come haste to the wedding,' 'You shall be the merriest girl that's out;' 'Thou art so near, and yet so far.'"

Evelina fell into a trance." 'Sleeping I dream love,' dream love of 'Auld Lang Syne,'" she murmured in her sleep. Then taking out her handkerchief she exclaimed, "'O, ye tears.'" Then she continued, "'I will offer thee this hand of mine,' if 'Thou wilt love me then as now.'"

"And send off 'Dandy Jim,' 'Champagne Charley,' 'Pat Malloy,' 'Ben Bolt,' 'Old Dan Tucker,' and all the 'Boys in Blue?'"

"No, no," exclaimed "Sweet Evelina," "'Not for Joseph,' you ask too much. 'How I love the military;' you may have 'John Anderson,' but I cannot give up 'Captain Jinks,' 'O, the Captain with his whiskers,' for 'He was a handsome man.'"

"False one!" I shrieked, looking out on the 'Murmuring sea,' "How can I leave thee?" 'When thou art gone from my gaze like a beautiful star,' and I am wondering 'Where are the hopes that I cherished' 'You will think of me?'" I asked.

"Yes, 'I'm leaving thee in sorrow,' and 'I'll think of thee,'" she replied, as she tripped 'Lovely as a Rose,' 'Along the beach at Long Branch,' humming 'Then you'll remember me.'

"Then, 'Sweet Evelina,'" I said, "I must say 'Sweet love, good night to thee,' 'Ye soft blue eyes, good night!'" 'I can not sing the old songs,' for 'My heart is lonely now.' With my 'Heart bowed down,' I thought 'It is better to laugh than be sighing,'" for 'We may be happy yet.' Then dropping in at the West End, I said, 'Landlord, fill the flowing bowl,' and 'We'll drink, boys, drink, till 'Five o,clock in the morning.'

A Strange Scene.

A few days since a Portuguese ship arrived at Philadelphia from Lisbon, and on Good Friday the crew, in accordance with a venerable Portuguese custom, hung at the foreyardarm of the ship an effigy of that historic betrayer, Judas Iscariot. There he was allowed to dangle, much to the wonderment and terror of persons who chanced to pass the wharf, and who supposed that the effigy was the body of a suicide, until the following Saturday noon. Then the fore-castle bell sounded and Judas was lowered. With horrible yells and imprecations the revengeful Portuguese set upon him; with capstan bars and belaying pins they banged and battered him, trampled him on the deck, literally tore him to pieces. Then the flags, which were at half mast, were hoisted to the peak, and the sailors went quietly about their accustomed duties.

Persia Cannot Help Herself.

The famine has shown that despotism and Mohammedanism utterly fail to meet an emergency like the present. The Persian Minister in London has said that the Shah does all he can, and no doubt the Shah has sent supplies of grain to a few points. When the mob of his capital clamored at his gate for bread he put on his crimson robe, his dress of wrath, and summoned his minister of whom the mob complained, and had him strangled to appease the people. He gave them such a sacrifice instead of bread. There is no channel of supply even in the capital. Orders to furnish food mean but little. A few officials through whom the orders pass, make what gain they can for themselves, but precious little food reaches the starving. The cupidity and cruelty of the ruling class is almost beyond belief. They may remit the State taxes in a few instances, and think it an act of mercy; but generally they sit down in dumb amazement, struck by fatalism as well as famine. They console themselves with the pious assurance: "May the will of God be done; famine, pestilence and flood are all from Him." Sympathy is a virtue unknown in Mohammedanism. In Ispahan, last spring, an eye-witness writes from the midst of the thousands that were starving: "Nothing is being done for the starving." No such outpouring of sympathy and aid as followed the Chicago disaster is possible in any but a Christian land. Besides, if the Persian government and wealthy classes were disposed to feed the starving, they have really no supplies. There are no granaries stored for years in the region of want. There is no Joseph to foresee and provide for such a time. There is no means of transportation; no railways, no canals, nor roads for wagons. The animals for burdens used in caravans have largely perished and but few of the provinces not visited by actual famine have any surplus. The only amelioration is for the survivors to flee from the famished districts, and beg from house to house. The country where food exists is full of such refugees, begging for a miserable pittance. Is the half of Persia to be depopulated and countless thousands this very year to perish for want? They are in the direst extremities. There is no hope or help from their own resources. They must fly to regions where there is bread. Most of them must die, unless help can be extended.

Talk and Inspiration.

Good talk is not a matter of will at all; it depends—you know we are all half materialists nowadays—on a certain amount of active congestion of the brain, and that comes when it is ready, and not before. I saw a man getting up the other day in a pleasant company, and talk away for about five minutes, evidently by a pure effort of will. His person was good, his voice was pleasant, but anybody could see that it was mechanical labor; he was sparring for wind, as the Hon. John Morrissey, M. C., would express himself. Presently—Do you—beloved, I am afraid you are not old enough—but do you remember the days of the tin tinder-box, the flint, and steel? Click! Click! Click! Ah-h-h! knuckles that time! Click! click! click! a spark has taken, and is eating into the black tinder as a six-year-old eats into a sheet of gingerbread. Presently, after hammering away for five minutes with mere words, the spark of a happy expression took somewhere among the mental combustibles, and then for ten minutes we had a pretty wandering, scintillating play of eloquent thought, that enlivened, if it did not kindle, all around it. If you want the real philosophy of it, I will give it to you. The chance thought or expression struck the nervous center of consciousness as the rowel of a spur stings the flank of a racer. Away through all the telegraphic radiations of the nervous cords flashed the intelligence that the brain was kindled, and must be fed with something or other, or it would burn itself to ashes. And all the great hydraulic engines poured in their scarlet blood, and the fire kindled, and the flames rose; for the blood is a stream that, like burning rock-oil, at once kindles, and is itself the fuel. You can't order these organic processes, any more than a milliner can make a rose. She can make something that looks like a rose, more or less, but it takes all the forces of the universe to finish and sweeten that blossom in your buttonhole; and you may be sure that when the orator's brain is in a flame, when the poet's heart is in a tumult, it is something mightier than he and his will that is dealing with him. —[O. W. Holmes.

Sowing Flower Seed.

The time is now approaching for sowing the seed of annuals and of other plants, and it is important that the work be properly done. We once employed a novice to sow some seed, in the absence of a better gardener, and he resolved to do his work well. He accordingly buried the seed so deep that few ever came up, and the seedsman was denounced for selling what was bad. A portion was left for a time, and then sowed in a hurry, the man having time only to give a thin dash of earth over them. These came up profusely, and the reputation of the seedsman was rescued. The rule which we have adopted for beds in open ground is to cover all seed from three to five times their shorter diameter—small seed receiving only a slight sprinkling, and larger a more copious sifting of the fine mold. No seed should be sown when the soil is not dry enough to be reduced to fine powder. The best soil is a sandy loam, but a larger proportion of clay makes good material if dry enough to be made pefectly mellow. The addition of sand and leaf mold will make any soil of proper consistency. The best way to sow seeds is, in the first place in drills or circles, then the weeds may be easily taken out. If sown broadcast, it will be more difficult to keep the bed clean. Provide a quantity of finely pulverized mold in a basket or barrow, and cover them by sprinkling it evenly over by hand. Avoid soaking the beds with water until the plants are up. If the surface is likely to become too dry after sowing, which is often the case, put on a thin gauzy mulching. This may be pulverized moss, thin canvass, or even a newspaper. Every person who plants a flower garden should know the hardy plants, which usually come up soon, and may be sown early, from the tender, which are often more tardy in appearing, and should be sown later. Most seed catalogues designate these separately. [Ex.

SEE what a pretty Dolly Varden a fat lady found at Stewart's. It was of cretonne, Turkey red ground. The figure (extremely neat) represented a temple in gray and white with green foliage round about. Sitting on a bank was a Grecian matron teaching a young man with out any trousers his A B C from a book on her knee. This infant school showed up in full strength between the shoulders. The side seams at the back took off the scholar's hind leg and trimmings and most all the temple. Awful mutilation was the result of a sleeve, but the entire landscape came out all over the skirt.

JACK AT THE MILL.

T'other day—twas in summer's meridian—
I, loving to fish and to dream,
Was wont to pay visits quotidian
To Eden's miraculous stream.
With my meerschaum and good pocket flagon,
Right merry the life that I led
By the river that Uther Pendragon
Tried vainly to turn from its bed.

One charm had the river: that very
Soon set my poor brain in a whirl;
I used to be rowed o'er the ferry
By the prettiest possible girl.
Her face was a cluster of roses,
The sweetest of buds was her mouth
She'd the nicest of little Greek noses,
And breath like a breeze from the south.

In vain did her neatly made boddice
The curve of her bosom disguise,
There was news of love's mischievous goddess
In the blue of her timorous eyes.
I, not being very patrician
(Though I have got an uncle an earl),
Mid scenery and weather elysian
Fell in love with this buxum young girl.

At last, half in earnest, half joking,
I ask her if marry she will;
She drops me a curtsey provoking—
"I'm engaged, sir, to Jack at the Mill!"
Confoundedly bothered and nettled,
I leave by the very next train;
That girl shall be married and settled,
Before I see Eden again.

—[Mortimer Collins.

THE EARTHQUAKE IN CALIFORNIA.

Additional Scenes and Incidents—Wise Men in Council.

The California papers as late as the 3d instant bring additional particulars of the great earthquakes on the Pacific coast. The following incidents in addition to those already published are given:

ACCOUNT BY AN EYE-WITNESS.

Mr. A. C. Diggins, of San Francisco, was at Independence, Inyo county, at the time of the earthquake. He says that on the day preceeding the earthquake very high winds prevailed at Independence and over the whole of the valley, but at night it subsided and the air became perfectly calm. The first tremor awakened him, but before he could spring from his bed it was demolished and fell to the floor, the centre table tumbled over, and the house pitched and rocked like a row-boat in a rough sea. The building was a strong frame one, and was consequently not thrown down. He describes the noise which accompanied the shock as appalling. It seemed as if the mighty mountains skirting the valley were breaking up and rolling into the plains below—the sound was in the air and under their feet, and its reverberations through the tumbling mountains were as terrific as the noise itself. He says the first shock was a compound one, oscillatory and vertical. He ran into the street, and in the clear moonlight saw that every abode and brick house in the town was in ruins. The ground heaved and vibrated, and then as the awful sound died in its far-off echoes those who had escaped from their crumbling dwellings, aghast and almost speechless with terror, hoped the catastrophe was over. But almost instantly, away to the south, down the narrow valley towards Lone Pine, was heard a sharp and thundering explosion as of a thousand columbiads fired at once. The people braced themselves for the shock, nearer and nearer came the appalling noise, and as the shock advanced thousands upon thousands of huge rocks tumbled from the crags on either hand and crashed with deafening din into the ravines and upon the edges of the valley below. Then came the noise under their feet, and with it the awful, sickening and terrifying uplift and swing of the earth. The people ran to and fro; some screamed, some prayed, others stood still and watched the course of things with stoical indifference. They soon learned that but one or two persons had been killed there, and yet none knew what the end might be, for the earth vibrated constantly. At short intervals would be heard away off in the direction of Lone Pine and the lake that terrible boom! bang! as if the very mountains themselves were splitting in twain. Not only did tens of thousands of rocks and boulders rolling down the mountains add to the confusion of the scene, but in the Sierra, on one side of the valley avalanche after avalanche of snow was sent thundering, booming, almost screaming, down from the regions of eternal frost and ice to the gulfs below. People living near Independence, at points where they could see plainly the sides of the mountains on either hand, told him that at every succeeding shock they could plainly see in a hundred places at once bursting from the rifted rocks great sheets of flame apparently thirty or fifty feet in length, and which would coil and lap about a moment and then disappear. He says these flames could not have been caused by friction of rocks and boulders coming down the mountains, for in his own neighborhood there were plenty of these, but no fire visible. In one place he saw an immense ledge or drift of whitened and broken rocks forced out of the mountains and fall like an immense dump from some mining tunnel down its side. When daylight came the entire valley south of Independence and towards Lone Pine, was filled with smoke and dust, and in places, people said, the fumes of sulphur were almost suffocating. The clouds of smoke extended from Fish Springs south, as far as the eye could reach. Numerous springs were dried up instantly and others broken out in other places, while the flow of water from all was greatly increased. In one little stream three or four inches deep the water was thrown upward to the height of two or three feet over foot-bridges. A man had several rafts moored in the river near Independence laden with lumber, and each was thrown high and dry. Mr. Diggins saw springs of water forced out of the mountains where the rocks had been as dry as a powder-house. From the time of the first shock till daylight the noisss and shocks were incessant. At one place a large section of the valley had subsided about ten feet, leaving an abrupt, perpendicular bank at the sides. In many places the ground was thrown into ridges and mounds five or six feet high, and in every direction were signs of the destructive agencies that had been at work—all, however, decreasing in number and extent as they traveled north. Cattle and horses were thrown prostrate during the heavier shocks, and their bellowing and neighing were pitiful to hear.

THE EARTHQUAKE UNDER DISCUSSION.

The San Francisco Academy of Sciences met on the evening of the 1st and discussed the phenomena of the week before. Mr. Diggins was present and decribed his experience substantially as given above.

Professor Kellogg said that Mr. Diggins' experience of the sounds agreed with his own, for at the time of the last heavy earthquake here he was very sure he heard a sound before the shock.

Mr. Stearns desired to know if Mr. Diggins noticed any peculiarity in the atmosphere.

Mr. Diggins said he did not. The night was a bright moonlight one.

Mr. Hanks desired to know if Mr. Diggins observed the volcanic mountain in that vicinity in operation.

Mr. Diggins replied that he himself did not see it in opsration, but a lady and a gentleman were in the stage who said they saw fire coming out of the top of one of the mountains, and the next day there was a black streak visible down the side of the extinct volcano which every one said had not been seen before.

Mr. Hanks described the extinct volcano, which he said had been active within the last hundred years. It was a prominent feature of the Owens River country, being surrounded by scoria, which had been thrown up by it. The theory, however, that Owens River valley had been formed by an earthquake within the memory of Indians now living, could not be sustained, as the skeleton of a mastodon had been found there in such circumstances as proved there had not been any recent upheavel.

Dr. Gibbons said in regard to sounds preceding an earthquake, a lady who was at Gilroy at the time of the severe earthquake twelve or fifteen years ago, told him that sounds were distinctly heard preceding the shock. The latter were felt continuously for some time. The people were driven from their houses by terror and remained out of doors. The convulsions proceded from south to north. Dr. Gibbons thought such sounds might be attributed to the explosion of gas. He did not believe that earthquakes were homogeneous. He believed they proceeded from various causes, among which were the explosion of gas, the falling in of walls and chambers of the earth's crust, and the action and explosion of gases generated by sulphurets, as at the Geysers in Sonoma County.

Mr. Stearns said the reason why he inquired about the appearance of the sky was because he noticed at the time of the earthquake of March 5, 1864, a peculiar appearance of a copper color of the sky in the west. Immediately two shocks followed. Baron Von Humboldt, when in California, made minute inquiries regarding atmospheric phenomena accompanying earthquakes, but could learn nothing reliable on that point.

Dr. George Hewston said he had noticed just before a number of earthquakes a peculiar appearance of the leaves of the acacia trees in his yard. They seemed to stand perfectly straight, and were closed nearly together. This, he thought, might be the result of some condition of the atmosphere.

London Fashions.

[From La Follet.]

The materials to be employed for the spring toilettes are very becoming and elegant. We welcome with great pleasure the addition to their number of a fabric once in universal favor for its graceful drapery and lightness of effect—namely,

MOUSSELINE DE LAINE.

It is made in a variety of colors and designs, and will make very elegant and comparatively inexpensive costumes. Chally is also making its reappearance. It is rather more silky in texture than the mousseline de laine, but is made in the same patterns. Foulard is in greater favor than ever. Charming toilettes a dessins "Pompadour," will be worn of this universally admired material.

FOR MORNING WEAR,

washing satins, linens, and a new species of monair, called "Fil de Chevre," are in great request, either in plain colors or designs. Of the latter, there is an immense variety in material, and we think there is every probability of their being much preferred to plain colors. Of the latter, the favorite shades are Persian lilac, sea green, ecru, gris, mode, fleur de peche, cendre de roses, and all the neutral tints. The favorite class of design is "Pompadour" bouquets or single flowers, small or large, colored on a ground of neutral tints or camieux; that is to say, patterns the same color, but a different shade to the ground of the material.

ALL FORMS OF POLONAISES AND CASAQUES

will be worn, especially the "Louis XVI.," which has an open bodice and skirt, and a pouff back. The casaque "Mousquetaire" is excessive distingue. This has also an open bodice, with revers, square basques and pockets, sleeves with Mosquetaire cuffs, over an open tunic of the same.

VERY ELEGANT LITTLE VESTS

are worn over indoor toilettes; there is a great variety of these, but they are all open in front with basques, and have no sleeves. As the season advances they will very likely be worn in white muslin, the revers and epaulettes being formed of lace or embroidery over color, and the basques trimmed to match.

TUNICS

are mostly worn long, especially if intended to accompany a long skirt; they are generally raised so as to raise a pouff at the back, and then allowed to follow the line of the train or its trimming; they are raised high at the sides, if made with apron fronts; if not, they are open from the waist and rounded.

TUNICS AND BODICES, OR POLONAISES,

made of a pattern material, are worn over a plain underskirt; or the contrary arrangement is sometimes preferred. For instance, the upper portion may be made of plain colored washing satin, trimmed with a plaited frill, over an underskirt of mousseline de laine, with a small pattern, trimmed with flounces bound with the color of the top part; or the underskirt may be of the washing satin, or with muslin frill, or even left untrimmed, the tunic bodice made of same material *a desseine*, trimmed with ruches of the same fabric as the upperskirt. The style of toilette can, of course, be copied in more dressy materials, such as foulards taffetas and the thicker makes of silks.

BODICES ARE MADE WITH BASQUES,

real or simulated; if possible they are cut out with the bodice, but in some cases the material is too thin to allow of their sitting well; the basque is then cut separately and fastened on afterwards, finished at the back with some ornament to hide the joint which rarely shows in front, as it is hidden by the bend of the waist.

BANDS OF FUR

so much worn this winter are replaced on silks and satins by curled feathers; these as a heading to lace form the richest and most dressy trimming of any. Chicoree ruches made of frayed silk or satin are also very effective. Silk grenadine ruches and plaitings will be much employed for silk dresses; they are made in the same color; but no trimming will be more fashionably employed for young ladies, married or single, than white muslin plaitings, either edged with white lace or covered with black.

In case of the toilette being of very light color and material, the flounce should not be covered, but edged at each side with narrow lace. For evening wear these flounces are sometimes accompanied by bouillounnes over color, or finely-worked insertions.

CORDS AND TASSELS

will be in great favor, especially for costumes, also bands and bowls of velvet or satin ribbon.

There is an immense variety of muslin fichus, guimpes, and waistcoats, and some these are of very elegant, notably those formed of alternate bouillounnes over color and musin or lace insertions. The waistcoats of muslin are lined all through with color to correspond with the dress or its trimmings.

OLD MUSIC.

Back from the misty realms of time,
Back from the years agone,
Faintly we catch the ringing rhyme,
And hear the melody and chime,
Of olden songs, of strains sublime,
Like carol of birds at dawn.

And ever we hear them, soft and low,
Harping their music sweet.
Songs that we loved in the long ago,
Rippling their liquid ebb and flow,
Drifting their cadence to and fro,
Like the fall of fairy feet.

Some faces our hearts will ever hold,
Some smiles we remember yet,
There were flowing locks like the sunset's gold,
There were parted lips of Cupid's mould;
And the songs they sang can ne'er grow old,
For our hearts can ne'er forget.

The tunes that the voice of girlhood sung,
The chords that we loved full well
When hopes were buoyant, hearts were young,
When fairy bells in the flower cups rung,
And ever fell from a maiden's tongue
The words of witching spell.

Ah, well-a-day! 'tis a story past,
Which I may not tell again,
'Twas a happiness too sweet to last;
The heavy clods on her grave are cast,
And her voice is stilled, and above her, fast
Falls the cold wintry rain.

Bad Tempers.

[Philadelphia Record.]

If you wish to know who is the ruler of a family, not to say its tyrant, you need not inquire what member of it possesses the most knowledge, or the best intellect, or the warmest heart. Inquire simply who has the worst temper. No one of the household opposes the person who has an unbridled temper. Even the little children learn almost by instinct to shun him, and young and old are alike incompatible in his presence.

The merest trifle serves an ill-tempered person with an excuse for a ranting fit of the sulks. Has an involuntary mistake been made? So far as he is concerned, you might as well have committed a crime. Is breakfast too late? has a servant blundered? a child misunderstood a command? The whole house is in a turmoil, everybody is unhappy, and one by one they retire and get out of sight and hearing of this predominant temper. The little ones, who soon discover when there is anything throng; sit in mute wonderment as to what we trouble is all about. Under such a headship as this, no bright memories gild the backward time of youth. Children will always remember the father's morose temper, his disagreeable ways, his fits of passion and injustice, his rough speech and rougher acts. The father's good qualities and virtues are covered up by the superabundance of his evil temper. Neither his generosity or kindness to the poor, nor his loyalty to his kindred and friends, nor his independent spirit toward his superiors, nor, indeed, any virtue that he may possess, can take the sting out of that one overshadowing fault—his selfish temper. When under its influence he is, for the time being, a maniac, or at least, the most unreasoning of mortals. No one can estimate properly the amount of sorrow and mischief which such indulgencies bring into a household.

But if the tyranny of a man's bad temper is unbearable, that of a woman is more so. The one gives moments of relief to the household when he is absent, because few men stay at home all day; but a woman is nearly always in the house, and the minutæ of its economy are as the breath of life to feminine nostrils. Neither are man's domestic functions so universal; and thus his temper, though it may be even worse than a woman's, is still not so continual or wearing. The house is the woman's natural kingdom, and, if she elects to rule with nettles instead of lilies, her choice is free and her subjects are bound. A sullen brooding over wrongs that never existed, the making of troubles where none exist, the finding of flaws where any one else would see beauties, are signs of the "martyr" beating herself to pieces against bars forged by her own ill temper, and giving herself as much pain as she inflicts on others.

If bad temper and its habitual indulgence made the possessor happy, it might then be endured by the victims with some degree of patience; but to inflict and suffer by the infliction is such a duplicating of curses as is not at all pleasant to think of, still less to endure.

If a man or woman cares only for power and not at all for love, the thing to cultivate is a bad temper, because the largest amount of subservience is paid through fear and not affection. You have only to establish a reputation for ungovernable temper to have as many slaves as there are housemates and dependants. Never mind the silent tears that are shed when you are not by; the groans that are uttered in silent, the evil words that are said in a whisper, and the still more evil thoughts of retaliation that are cherished by all with whom you have to do. You must be satisfied with your account with power, and leave love, like a whipped schoolboy schivering and crying by the roadside.

This is a sad story of the terrible effects of an evil temper, yet a true one. Your friends allow your virtues—virtues mostly of a theoretic kind—but lament your temper; and even in a man's last hours, a troubled kind of feeling will annoy his watchers, a feeling made up of pity, sorrow and relief. Your tyranny of temper has worn out love, and perhaps, respect. So that there is none that does not breathe more freely when you are gone. Probably there would be more patience in the sufferers if it were not true that there is no temper so bad that it cannot be restrained, and even entirely controlled.

A Profitable Business.

Orange growing in California—like the intelligent culture of this fruit elsewhere—is very remunerative. The average yield of orange trees in that state is set down at about one thousand five hundred for each tree. Assuming seventy trees to an acre and one thousand oranges to the tree, the product of seventy thousand oranges would result. As these would sell at $20 per thousand, an orangery of ten acres would give gross revenue of $14,000, which, reduced by one-half to include all contingencies of poor crops, &c., would leave $7,000 as the almost certain value of a season's growth. At Los Angeles recently a single crop was sold for $20,000, while the entire outlay due to pruning, taking care of the ground, and attendance of the growing fruit was not more than $500. As an investment there is probably no better one than that of a few thousand dollars in planting an orangery—say in Florida. The original cost would be slight, and after a few years, when the trees begin to bear, the returns of a good season—barring any possible loss from frost, which is the great enemy of the orange grower—will quite cover the expenses entailed. After that a comfortable income may confidently be anticipated from the proceeds of the yearly crops.—[Lynchburg Virginiah.

AT Detriot, Michigan, a father and mother recently went away in the evening, leaving at home their only child, a boy of four years old. The child begged piteously not to be left alone, because he was afraid of wolves and bears, but the parents insisted, and on their return, after several hours absence, found the child had become insane from fright.

VARIETIES.

SILVER jewelry is becoming quite fashionable.

WARM weather is coming. Thirty thousand dollars' worth of fans were imported last week.

THE last California earthquake had the effect of suddenly curing several lame beggars in San Francisco.

NONE of the girls at the St. Louis Normal School wear waterfalls, and all wear dresses made of calico.

AN Indianian, having got off the track in a love affair, committed Harry-Carrie with a locomotive. Those were their names.

THE chief business of Canton, Maine, is making toothpicks. Machines are in use, each of which makes 5000 toothpicks a minute.

MRS. LAWYER BRADFORD has secured the passage of a law in Illinois, admitting women to every occupation except that of soldiering.

IN a recent bull-fight at Bilboa, Spain, a velocipede was substituted for a horse by one of the picadors, with the most triumphant results.

A man in Missouri recently, by mistake, ran away with his own wife. She was disguised, in a fancy ball-room costume, and he did not recognize her for some time.

MAMMA. "Now take your medicine like a good girl, and when you get well I'll buy you a nice dolly." Sick child: "Please, ma, have it a Doily Varden."

AN Indiana maiden, suing for breach of promise, has put in evidence not only the letters of the faithless one, but also her own, to show the depth of ruined affection.

THE hired girls of Janesville, Wisconsin, announced their intention to strike unless the kitchens are furnished with rocking chairs.

WHY is an elephant unlike a tree? Because a tree leaves in the spring, and the elephant leaves when the menagerie does.

AN editor makes the following announcement: "We positively decline to publish any anonymous communication in the future unless it is accompanied with the name of the writer."

SAID Mr. Duke, of Virginia, the other day:—"I might as well talk about defending a lion of the forest from the attack of a chinch bug as to talk about defending the judiciary of Virginia from the assaults of my colleague."

HERE is a California earthquake incident: An unruly colt had broken loose from his tether, and the owner was chasing him about the lot when the shock came. The colt disappeared, but the farmer has a first-class drain across his forty-acre farm.

"What time is it, my dear?," asked a wife of her husband, whom she suspected of being drunk, but who was doing his best to look sober. "Well, my darling, I can't tell, 'cause, you see, there are two hands on my watch, and each points to a different figure, and I don't know which to believe."

A SAN FRANCISCO paper is put out of benevolence by a little fun at its expense, and says: "We regard the atrocious correspondent as an infernal fiend, a false-tongued midnight monster, a red-handed assassin, a thief, a he schoolmarm, a fraud, a ghost, and an unpleasant person! We esteem him a pea-green demon of the steaming pit, with a cottonwood tail, eyes in his sides, and a cork neck studded with hot door-knobs! If there is anything worse than this, we think him that."

CASES of lead poisoning, caused by the use of hair preparations, have been of late very frequent. A case of the kind had been recently reported in the Medical Journal, which was at first mistaken for muscular rheumatism. Paralysis of the hands and fingers, with "wrist drop" coming on, however, the true nature of the affection was discovered and its cause found in the frequent use of a certain preparation for the hair containing sugar of lead.

ANOTHER lunatic named Captain T. E. Birch, who resides at New York, aspires to undying fame by crossing the Atlantic in a cockle-shell a little more diminutive than any in which the lunatics who have preceded him have risked their lives for the same praiseworthy object. The minatur, craft is christened the "Sea Bird," is 12 feet long, 4 feet beam, 17 inches deep, and is of three-quarters of a ton burden. Capt. Birch will attempt the foolhardy experiment alone.

AT the close of one of Mrs. Swisshelm's orations, she asked if any male citizen was present who was opposed to woman suffrage; if so, she would like to have him stand up and give his reason. To the surprise of nearly every one present, the serious minded chaplain of the Ohio Penitentiary arose. Some one hinted to Mrs. Swisshelm his calling and position, when Mrs Swisshelm inquired if he had any women in the penitentiary. "Yes," responded the chaplain, "we have twelve, and they make more trouble than the whole nine hundred men."

A PARIS letter says: "The Prince of Wales has just passed through here, making a stay only long enough to recruit for his journey to Rome. He has an open sore in his thigh, which tends to retard his convalescence. Wherever the Prince has been he has been dressed in the plainest style, with no decoration whatever. The Princess, at the Vaudeville Theatre, was dressed in blue satin, covered with white lace, and a diadem of fine pearls in her hair. She looked, and she is, charming. The Prince has only four *valets de chambre* with him, and the Princess three lady's maids with her. They are considered to be travelling without incumbrances. The Prince speaks French fluently, but with a strong accent.

A VIRGINIA CITY man thus describes his method of conjugal discipline: "Whenever I see she's got her mad up, if it's a dozen times a day, I just quietly say nothin,' but kinder humor her, and she comes round all right after awhile. Then when she throws things at me, or gives a wild slash for me with the broom or rollin'-pin, I just dodges a little, and she never hits me the third time before I get my eyes on her and let her know I disapprove of such action on her part. Perhaps I have to leave the house to show her this, but she sees the point. Then, by being careful not to irritate her, and letting her have her own way, I manage to make her do as I please."

THE San Francisco Bulletin of April 2 tells this: "The silver half dollar nailed to the end of a stick driven down between the paving stones in the street at the crossing of California and Battery streets yesterday, caused a great number of persons to stop and attempt to increase their finances, then start on with a metaphorical flea in each ear, muttering something about April fool. At length a small boy came along kicking vigorously at the coin, comprehended the situation and walked off. He soon returned armed with a firm grip, pulled it up bodily and walked off with it in triumph, remarking *sotto voce*, 'I guess somebody else is fooled this time.' But what is the world coming to? That half dollar was bogus."

Weekly Post.

JAS. P. BARR.....WM. SCHOYER.
JOS. S. LARE.....E. A. MYERS

JAMES P. BARR & CO.,
EDITORS AND PROPRIETORS,
165 Wood Street, Corner Virgin Alley

Pittsburgh, Saturday, April 20, 1872

GRANT'S activity in furnishing arms, while he was guzzling beer at German celebrations here and elsewhere, is beginning to bear fruit.

ANOTHER gun for HARTRANFT. Not a single Republican journal in Philadelphia has placed the EVANS ring ticket at the head of its columns as yet.

THE friends of EVANS have commenced howling "loyalty" again, but it will scarcely avail this time. The people are determined to turn out the thieves.

OUR Radical neighbors appear to be afraid to speak out either one way or the other on the Local Option bill as passed by the late Radical legislature. Why?

THE testimony of ex-Secretary WELLS in the ROBESON investigation as published yesterday, rather upsets those loyal journals that have been busily proclaiming that there was "nothing in it."

TALK about "dictation." The *Dispatch* tried it on with the Radical State Convention by proclaiming that "it will not do to make HARTRANFT our candidate." HARTRANFT is "our" candidate and the *Dispatch* is afraid to open its mouth. It would have been the same, had EVANS himself been nominated.

FRANCE has abolished the passport system, which more clearly than any other recent event shows that she is beginning to have some confidence in herself. The passport system, especially in France during the empire and since has been a great nuisance to travelers, and its abolition will be hailed with general satisfaction by all persons who are about to visit that country. Its abolition everywhere would be a public blessing.

THE Radical county committee at its meeting on Tuesday adopted a resolution "that the Conventions, in order to secure perfect harmony, be recommended to adopt the State platform in lieu of other resolutions, which would simplify matters and expediate business;" which means that for the health of the ticket to be placed in nomination, it is best not to refer in any manner whatever to HARTRANFT'S connection with the disreputable EVANS business, and also that no allusion should be made to local option.

WE ask the attention of those few journals that have seemed to doubt General CASS' strength in the oil regions, from his supposed connection with the South Improvement monopoly, to the article printed in another column, and in this connection we take occasion to repeat what we have already said "that he has never been, nor is he now in any manner whatever connected" with that concern. Those journals that have been hinting otherwise, but have never made their charges direct, owe it to themselves to place the facts before their readers.

IN the history of the present Administration one piece of corruption is developed so closely upon the heels of another, that to keep pace with all of them, newspapers should be quadrupled in size and the people be willing to drop all their daily pursuits and devote themselves with unremitting assiduity to the study of *Grant and his favorites*. Another HEADLEY is required to write their history, in the superlative style of *Napoleon and his marshals*.

Gen. PALMER, formerly principal Appraiser of the New York Custom House, states that in August of 1870, MURPHY, the collector, sent for him and gave him the interesting information that "Gen. GRANT was studying the politics of New York with great care, and that no one could appreciate the interest which he took in the State and city politics;" and that GRANT thought that in case of a disagreement as to who should be the Republican candidate for Governor, that he (GRANT) should be allowed to name the candidate.

Really this is approaching very closely to the reduction of States into mere provinces, with the Governors to be appointed by the President; in point of fact most people would prefer that mode to be adopted at once, to having the President sending his TOM MURPHY'S around among the office holders, assessing each one a *pro rata* to raise funds to corrupt delegates to a State Convention.

Can any one imagine JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, or JAMES MADISON, or any other man who was at any time President of the United States, descending to play the huckster in the ward politics of any of our great cities? The very supposition is ridiculous. It was reserved for this ignorant and self-conceited wooden head to imagine that he can undermine all the institutions of the country, to the end that he and his brothers-in-law, and his own and his wife's kin as far out as they can be counted, can be enabled to revel in the treasure of the people, wrung from them by blundering legislation and super-serviceable subordinates.

CITY HALL.

And now it is officially announced that the afflicted taxpayers of this city are to be allowed for "two whole days" to feast—their eyes upon the extensive *and* expensive City Hall: which has risen complete at the creative call of the City Hall Commission. The visitors will doubtless be regaled with fine discourses upon the splendors of the new "Hotel de Ville," but there will be no roast beef, nor oysters. There will be a delightful flow of sentiment, but no flow of champagne nor even small beer. The master of the Radical Revels has notified the hollow-stomached Councilmen that the Baltimore banquet (costing $15,000 or so), has exhausted the festive fund, and that there shall be "no more cakes and ale," this year. How sad and sorrowful all this must be to our city fathers, who always seem to be an-hungered, and who like OLIVER TWIST, are always asking for "more."

But there surely should be a rare treat in this for the people at large. We must remember that the failure of the feast can be no disappointment to them, for if a "feed" had been determined on, it would be for the officials only—no vulgar tax-payer "need apply." Yet we trust that the people are not to be defrauded of the interesting facts and figures for which they have waited so long and so patiently. The history of the inception of the Hall project will be interesting. How it was that four or five gentlemen who felt that the citizens must have a Hall, and that it must be built in the very place where it stands—how they prepared their bill, giving themselves power to order the necessary bonds and taxes—how they went to work to carry out their generous project, not caring for anybody—not consulting anybody—all these facts they can tell the expectant visitors, and then the satisfactory "figures" they will spread before the crowd—giving each one a printed copy of the same, so that he can take it home and peruse it at his leisure. All this our bold and enterprising commissioners will surely do. They, unlike the iniquitous builders of the New York Court House, can doubtless give a fair account of the expenditure of the $850,000 that the City Hall has cost. It *does* look like a high price, to be sure—nearly as high perhaps, for the size of the building as the ten million price of the New York Court House. But then the forthcoming figures (which are no doubt being prepared by the Secretary of the Commission at this very moment), will show how very different our City Hall affair has been conducted. Ah, yes! What a treat—an arithmetical and financial treat—the City Hall Commissioners are preparing for their admiring and confiding constituents!

THE SMILER.

The inevitable COLFAX has smiled his most engaging smile. The movements of the Reformers in his own party have evidently disquieted him, and his courteous invitation to them to stay and not wander from the fold, has been printed in the *Independent*—a proper medium for the Vice President to employ; as its publisher has been shown up as a participant in the General Order knaveries, of which the Custom House in New York, has of late been so redolent.

The advent of a Vice President of the United States in the discussions of the political arena, is a new phase in our history; and Mr. COLFAX is entitled to the patent as the original discoverer of its propriety. In all the decencies and proprieties of official life do we appear to have steady retrograded within the few years last past. We have a President who scoots off from Washington under any excuse or none at all, during the sitting of Congress and the pending of important negotiations with foreign powers, and who plays the childrens game of "hold fast what you get" to his own great pecuniary advantage; and a Vice President who has traveled on his sweet smile and his membership of all the social societies now in existence, from his printing office in Indiana to the second office in the Government, and who now introduces himself as a partizan writer of politics, advocating his own re-election and that of his superior.

Old fogies, who remember the days when statesmen occupied the high places of the land, must be intensely disgusted at the want of correct taste exhibited in this whining cry to the reformers to stick to the party. It is as disreputable as as it is novel, and its only effect on the minds of intelligent men will be increased contempt for its author.

Nor is this ill-advised obtrusion of himself upon the public, in any manner redeemed by the force of its arguments, not one of which has escaped the notice of any small-potato politician in the Republican party. The usual stuff about the 'mission' of the party; the *hyfalutin* about its great doings and what it is going to do; a rehash of the nonsense of its having decreased the taxes, followed by a grand glorification over its having collected more than JOHNSON did—a proposition which strikes the ordinary mind as a contradiction square: about 'the pious hearts' who pray for the success of GRANT; and 'the patriotic blood' (shed in the wilderness, we presume,) by which that party is cemented, forms the body of this wailing cry of distress.

The Vice President don't admire the results arising from the Democrats throwing their power in with the Reformers, as was done in the State of Missouri. He evidently would prefer Radical rule, Ku Klux, suspension of the habeas corpus, and all the horrors of South Carolina Republican rule, with DRAKE, or some other man, like minded, in the Senate, to peace, ordor, tranquility and prosperity, when accompanied with GRATZ BROWN as Governor of the State, and FRANK BLAIR in the Senate.

Poor COLFAX! Since the Grantydoodles are looking around for a candidate for Vice, who can do something more than smile continually, he is evidently alarmed lest he may be sacrificed, and adopts this novel mode to prevent that dire calamity.

ONE would imagine in reading some of the Democratic papers opposed to Gen. CASS, that the fact of his being a railroad president ought to deprive him of the confidence of the people and render him unfit to hold any civil office; that he must necessarily endorse and be responsible for whatever there is objectionable or corrupt in the entire system of railroads. What can be thought of the sense of those who aspire to instruct the public in arraying every corporation in the country against the Democratic party? They cannot expect to win or deserve success by such a policy, surely. To attempt to arouse prejudices against railroads, because they are corporations, and because some of them have been controlled by corrupt men, is only playing the role of the demagogue. Railroads are blessings, not evils, when properly managed, and with them the Democratic party has no quarrel. This thing of crying, down with all corporations, which include nearly every important interest in the country requiring capital, may do for communists and idiots, but should not be tolerated among reasonable men.

THE present administration at Washington has a happy way of spending the money wrung from the people, an especial instance in point occurred not very long ago. During the administration of President JOHNSON a claim was made to the navy department by certain contractors, for damages said to have arisen from changes in the plans of certain vessels. Secretary WELLES, after Congress had passed the necessary law, appointed a Board of officers to investigate the merits of the claim, and paid over $115,500 on the report.

Without any further law, Mr. Secretary ROBESON organized another Board who reported that the contractors should be paid $93,000 more. And this money has been paid, in direct violation of the constitution, without any appropriation by Congress.

It may be said that Mr. ROBESON did not mean to do wrong. Possibly. But the same argument would justify any violation of law, by the President or any one or more of his subordinates.

We profess to be ruled by the law; that public officers are the servants of the people, and are bound by their orders as set forth in the constitution. Wise men fear that at the rate we have been traveling for three years past, a grand Saturnalia is approaching, in which the servants will have become the masters, and the people will have been reduced from their present position to one of comparative bondage.

All unauthorised power is tyranny, whether exercised by Congress, a President, or a Secretary of the navy.

THE Republicans in New York seized upon the sins of TWEED and his companions as an excuse for a grand parade of honesty, and went in for reform generally. Believing that there was sincerity in all this, the leading Democrats, disgusted at the manifest knavery of the Tammany ring, instead of defending or even excusing the thieveries of those men because they were Democrats, joined in the reform movement to such a degree, that the Republicans elected fully two-thirds of both branches of the legislature, thus enabling them to reform; to their heart's content, without fear of a possible veto from Gov. HOFFMAN.

Well, the legislature has been in session for over its hundred days and what have these rampant reformers done? Nothing. WOOD, a Republican Senator who was manifestly bribed by TWEED at the previous session, has been whitewashed all over and pronounced a marvellous proper man; and TWEED for whose election to the State Senate it has been attempted to hold Democrats responsible all over the United States; TWEED, whose very name seems to be an offense to the superlatively honest Republicans; TWEED remains a member of the New York Senate; not one of his pure, patriotic, and honest Republican colleagues even hinting that so remarkable a rascal is not fit to be their companion.

Can it be that TWEED has, what is vulgarly known as *the dead wood* on these honorable Senators, and that every one of them is kept in wholesome fear of being shown up in his true colors?

CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS.

The *World* contains five columns in favor of CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS, in the form of a communication, for the Presidency in opposition to GRANT. We are inclined to believe if he receives anything like the unanimous approval of the Cincinnati Convention, his name would be more favorably received by the Democracy than any of the so-called Liberal Republicans. His friend put the case thus:

I am one of those who seek the nomination of Mr. Adams at Cincinnati and the ratification of his nomination by the National Democratic Convention. My reasons are many. First of all I believe him to be honest, capable, and faithful to the Constitution interpreted according to the standards of exposition set up by the fathers of the republic, who realized that the individual States have *rights* as well as duties. He is in education, moral perceptions, and all civic virtues, the reverse of General Grant in a more conspicious sense than any other person mentioned as a probable candidate of the combined opposition to the re-election of the present incumbent. He is a statesman by inheritance, association, training, and habit of thought. He is identified with none of the distractions which have recently disturbed our country and its politics, and if elected will be free to exercise his tried abilities, within the path of duty, in protecting the national repose and securing the prosperity of the *whole* country. I admire the intense *Americanism* always a peculiar quality of the family whose name he bears, and the temper of which he so conspicuously illustrated as minister at London during the saddest and most critical hours of our national life when the upper classes in London prayed for our fall. His latest participation in our domestic politics was as a Member of Congress, when good men struggled to avert the impending calamity of secession, and when, faithful to his convictions respecting slave-labor, he remembered that there was not only a Federal Constitution to maintain unimpaired, but a Union to preserve by conciliation and just compromise. The patriotism, sagacity, assiduity, and ability with which, while educated London either hated, or feared, or despised, he discharged the responsible duties of the position to which he was thereafter assigned by President Lincoln, are matters of accepted history.

[From the Pittsburgh Leader, April 16.]

GEN. CASS AND THE S. I. CO.

A Leader Reporter at Gen. Cass' Headquarters—The Question Whether he Had Any Connection With the "Giant Monopoly" Settled—All the Charges and Rumors Baseless.

For some weeks past—in fact ever since the contest for the nomination for Governor began—the oil region newspapers and some of those published in this city, have boldly charged that Gen. Cass was connected with the South Improvement Company, and that his affiliation with that monopoly would tend to his injury in the northwestern part of the State, should he be nominated by the Democracy for the Governorship. His having been for so many years engaged in managing extensive railway interests, and his present position as President of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago road, gave a semblance of truthfulness to these insinuations, which could not fail to damage his political prospects, were they proved to be founded on fact. The oil regions, more especially, as is well known, would throw any candidate that was concerned in the gigantic monopoly, and the hap-hazard, unsupported statements made there, with a degree of positiveness that should not have been employed without unquestionable evidence, no doubt have had their weight to the general's disadvantage. We preferred inquiring directly at headquarters whether or not these were facts or baseless rumors, and in accordance with that determination a *Leader* reporter was dispatched to the private offices of the P., Ft. W. & C. railway, at the Bank of Commerce building, to make the necessary inquiries. Unfortunately, the general is absent in New York, where he will remain for a month, but our reporter interviewed a gentleman in the office, who is authorized to speak for him.

The interview was commenced by the reporter, who said:

"General Cass is urged by many as an available and proper man to run for Governor, and you are, doubtless, aware that in connection with this proposition, rumors have been circulated stating that he was identified with the South Improvement Company; are you in a position enabling you to say whether these rumors are correct or incorrect?"

Official—I am, sir, and can give a flat denial to every one of them.

Reporter—That is, that he had not, nor has now, any *direct* interest in the South Improvement concern?

Official—He is not now, and never was, interested directly or indirectly.

Reporter—How did he view the company—favorably, or otherwise?

Official—He knew nothing of it or its doings until the excitement it created was brought to his notice by the newspapers, and he was rather opposed to it than otherwise.

Reporter—These rumors are calculated to do him much injury in the oil regions.

Official—They are untrue and cannot work to his detriment very much, for the truth in relation to his actions toward the South Improvement Company shows them to be unfounded.

Reporter—But they do work to his detriment; since they are false they should be contradicted.

Official—His own contradiction of those assertions, and a statement of his position in relation to the question, are in possession of prominent men in the oil regions, who can use them if they see proper.

Reporter—It is said that the South Improvement Company possessed a number of charters, granting them very extended powers; is or was General Cass connected or identified with any of them in any way?

Official—He was not identified with any of them. He had nothing to do with the company nor with any of its surroundings.

SENATOR SCHURZ addressed, on Saturday night, a large audience at the Opera House in Newark, N. J., on the subject: The German Nation of the New World." The lecturer argued that in this country every one should seek to promote the good qualities of other nationalities, as well as to advance those of his own nation. The lecture was delivered in response to an invitation of the Directors of the Newark German Hospital, and in aid of that institution.

THE Hartford *Post* (Republican) sums up the recent anti-GRANT demonstration in New York and several other kindred matters with the remark that "the signs of the times to-day point to the nomination of General GRANT'S successor at Cincinnati."

A REPUBLICAN meeting is called at Richmond, Indiana, to be composed of those who are opposed to the "continuance of an administration rendered illustrious in the annals of our country—

"1. For its shameless nepotism.

"2. For its corrupt military rings.

"3. For its personal favoritism in return for pecuniary and other gifts to the President.

"4 For its continuance in office of persons of proved incapacity and of more than doubtful honesty.

"5. For its absence from the seat of government for months almost continuously.

"6. For its demoralization of the civil service, induced directly by the vicious example of the head of the administration.

"7. For its reprehensible interference with elections and conventions of the people, as illustrated in the cases of Missouri and Louisiana.

"8. For its opposition to the investigation of frauds and peculations.

"9. For its repeated exercise of doubtful powers.

"10. For its subserviency to and control by a number of graceless, corrupt politicians, of more than questionable moral character.

"11. For its consorting with and control by persons unknown to the party or to the country—the baser sort of political adventurers and bummers.

"And for many other unenumerated evidences, proving it totally unworthy the confidence or respect of an enlightened people."

And all Republicans are also invited, who are in favor of—

"1. A return to greater purity and ability in officials.

"2. A statesman President, who, having some acquaintance with the principles of our Government, will not prostitute the high office to the advancement of his personal interest and the fortunes of his friends.

"3. A President who, by his example, will give encouragement to the honest discharge of official duties in all his subordinates.

"4. An executive, who, by the rigid enforcement of existing laws; and by the ample powers legitimately inherent in the office, will introduce and exact all needed Civil Service reforms.

"5. A President, who, while urging in words a faithful attention to official duty in subordinate officials, will not, by his own conduct, encourage corruption.

"6. A President, who, unlike the present incumbent, will preserve the office as a purely civil one, totally disconnected with the trappings of military surroundings.

"7. A President sufficiently conversant with the proprieties of life and the demands of official independence, not to insult all his sensible fellow-citizens by appointing all his known, or indeed any, relatives to office, but who will follow, in this respect, the universally approved example of all former Presidents.

"8. The President who will, in no case, extend official preferment in direct recognition of personal pecuniary favors.

"9. A President who is fully capable of properly appreciating the dignity, the duties, and the requirements of the honorable office.

"10. A President who will repel all familiar intimacy with persons notorious for their inebriate and otherwise immoral habits.

"11. And finally, a President who will, under all circumstances, so far respect his exalted position, the good name of his constituency, and the moral sense of all better classes of society, as never to appear in public under the influence of inebriation."

THE following is an extract from a private letter dated Spartanburg, South Carolina, received in New York by a mercantile firm of that city from a South Carolina correspondent, and published by the *Journal of Commerce*:

Business is very dull here at present; the country is in such a disturbed state now there is nothing doing. The deputy United States officers with troops of soldiers are scouting the country day and night, arresting men everywhere. They are bringing old men, some of them eighty and ninety years, some even on crutches, and lodging them in jail. Some of these old men, I feel satisfied, have not been away from their homes a night for ten or twenty years. Hundreds are leaving the country because no man knows, whose turn may come next. The officers will take perfectly innocent men and throw them into prison for a length of time without preferring charges against them, and extort money out of them, and then turn them loose. We have a perfect reign of terror here. Troops are under arms and galloping in every direction. This region was never in fact more quiet and peaceable than it is now. Money and politics seem to be the objects of the raid. You will scarcely see a citizen passing in the streets; and as for crops; there will be very little made this year if this thing goes on any longer. I am told these fellows get fifty dollars for each arrest, which reward seems to be the great motive power. I saw them bring in some old men to-day who could hardly walk, I hope you gentlemen will be as lenient as possible. I have a good deal of money out which I cannot collect at present.

POLITICAL.

The Democracy of Beaver County Elect Delegates to the State Convention—A Preference for McClelland Expressed but no Instructions.

[Correspondence of The Post.]

BEAVER, April 15.

The Democracy met at the Court House to-day at one o'clock and elected W. B. DUNLAP, Senatorial and JOHN GRAEBING Representative delegate to the Reading convention. The county being in the district represented in Congress by the Hon. WM. MCCLELLAND a preference was expressed for that gentlemen for Governor, but a motion to so instruct the delegates was not passed.

The Beaver Democracy.

A gentleman writes from Beaver, Pa., giving his version why the resolution instructing the delegates from that county to the State Convention to support the Hon. Wm. McClelland for Governor was not adopted. He reflects somewhat upon other gentlemen, which we deem but just to suppress. He says a motion was made to so instruct the delegates, when a delegate moved to adjourn, which was put and carried.

"On" Grant.

To the Editor of the Cincinnati Enquirer:

It is a singular fact, which I have never seen noticed before, that no President of the United States has ever been *re-elected* to his high office whose name does not contain the letters *o* and *n*, *on*. The President's re-elected were Washing*ton*, Jeffer*son*, Madi*son*, Mon*roe*, Jack*son*, Lin*coln*. Of the two others whose names contain these letters, one (Harrison) died in office, and the other (Johnson) was not elected President by the people. How does this fact bear *on* U. S. Grant?

A STRAW.

IT is just about a century ago that JANIUS, assailed the Marquis of Granby in the following words. It applies with equal force to our illustrious GRANT:

"It has lately been a fashion to pay a compliment to the bravery and generosity of the commander-in-chief at the expense of his understanding. They who love him least make no question of his courage, while his friends dwell chiefly on the facility of his disposition. Admitting him to be as brave as a total absence of all feeling and reflection can make him, let us see what sort of merit he derives from the remainder of his character. If it be generosity to accumulate in his own person and a family a number of lucrative employments; to provide at the public expense for every creature that bears the name of Manners; to heap promotions upon his favorites and dependents, the present commander-in-chief is the most generous man alive."

THE late Legislature of New Jersey was not a harmonious body; but the unanimity with which the members stole the inkstands attached to their several desks is described as a touching evidence of fellowship. The State, with reprehensible meanness, had caused these articles to be fastened to the desks, but the legislators knew their rights and were not to be baulked in securing them by any such device. Accordingly, on the last day of the session, each dignified Senator and Representative might have been seen diligently at work with a screw driver or other implement, removing the fastenings, and carrying away the inkstands, no doubt casting back a lingering look of regret at the desk itself.

GOVERNMENT workmen at Columbia, S. C., claimed full pay for a day's work of eight hours under the eight hour law, and Mr. MULLET, the Supervising Architect, discharged them. They sent a delegation to Washington, and Secretary BOUTWELL sent a special agent to Columbia to investigate. The result *is* the Government has yielded the point, and the men have resumed work.

SENATOR BUCKALEW is said to favor the nomination of General GEORGE W. CASS as the Democratic candidate for Governor. We should not ask for a better man. If he is nominated, his election is placed beyond the shadow of a doubt.—*Phila. Ev. Herald.*

GOV. GEARY.

His Letter on the Apportionment Bill.

EXECUTIVE CHAMBER,
HARRISBURG, April 10, 1872.

GENTLEMEN: Your communication of this date is duly received, inquiring what action I contemplate on the Congressional Apportionment bill recently passed by the Legislature. The bill referred to was not received by me until the day on which the Legislature adjourned. Notwithstanding that fact, I have bestowed upon it, and upon the various applications in its behalf and protests against its approval, careful and anxious consideration. Although, ordinarily, opinions on such subjects are reserved until the next meeting of the legislature, the present emergency entitles you and all parties to be informed of my proposed action in the premises; and I, therefore, in response to your communication, formally announce that said Congressional Apportionment bill, if approved at all, will not be signed until after the next annual election.

A proposition is now pending before Congress to increase the number of Representatives nine members, distributing them among the several States having the largest surplus population according to the act of apportionment approved 2d February, 1872. I am informed the Judiciary Committee of the House has reported favorably upon this proposition, giving Pennsylvania an additional member of Congress, thus increasing our representation to twenty-seven; and this movement, if adopted by Congress, would require a redistricting of the State. Should the present State enactment be approved, the adversaries of this additional representation would urge the fact as an argument against the increase, whereby we might be deprived of one Congressman.

I am less reluctant to withhold my approval, as herein declared, because Congress, in the act of 2d of February, 1872, apportioning Representatives among the several States, has already provided for the existing condition of things as follows:

SEC. 2. * * * That in the election of Representatives to the Forty-third Congress, in any State which by this law is given an increased number of Representatives, the additional Representative or Representatives allowed to such State may be elected by the State at large, and the other Representatives to which the State is entitled by the district as now prescribed by law in said State, unless the Legislature of said State shall otherwise provide before the time fixed by law for the election of Representatives therein.

Most respectfully, your obedient servant,

JOHN W. GEARY.

"What I Saw."

At the great Liberal meeting in New York on Friday evening, HORACE GREELEY said:

In the Administration organ there is a notice, this morning, in which these Republicans of New York are invited to be represented in the State Convention at Elmira on the 15th of May. I hereby give him notice that we do not purpose to attend that convention. To the other two State Conventions we have patiently and regularly sent delegates; some of them have been bought out of our hands, and others driven out of the Convention. Those two mockeries of Conventions have been simply insults to the Republicans of New York, to the men who founded the party and built it up. We do not purpose to attend at his call any more. We are going our own way, and I give him notice that he must have others to attend that convention—his Weighers, Inspectors, and so on. He can elect his men without effort or opposition. We are going our own way, another way than his; we are going to be represented at Cincinnati first, and afterward in such a Convention as those who sympathize with us shall see fit to call, so and so only shall we be represented. I did not attend either of these two last State Conventions. I did not covet the honor of being kicked out of either by Roscoe Conkling or Thomas Murphy, but I did attend simply to satisfy friends, and not as my own judgment. I attended the Legislature of the State, and I saw members dragooned, driven by threats of losing Federal office, into doing the bidding of one man, and I saw a majority won over to elect a Speaker whom they did not think best fitted for the office. I have seen enough of that rule and its consequences, and I put it aside now and go forward with the non-office-holding Republicans to the Cincinnati Convention, and its consequences. [Great applause.]

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 15, 1872.

Remonstrance Against Monopoly.

Mr. COLE submitted the resolutions of the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce asking the establishment of a steamship service between San Francisco and the islands of the Pacific. Also asking an increase of the mail service between San Francisco, China and Japan. Referred. Also the protest of twenty-four thousand leading citizens of San Francisco against the cession of Goat Island to the Central Pacific Railroad.

Mr. COLE supported the prayers of the memorialists in a few brief remarks.

Mr. CASSERLY called attention to the fact that probably there had never come up from any community a petition signed by so large a proportion of its citizens.

The memorial was then laid on the table.

Military Interments.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, from the Committee on Military Affairs, a bill passed permitting the interment in national cemeteries of all honorably discharged soldiers and sailors.

Wilson Sewing Machine.

Memorials were presented against the renewal of the Wilson sewing machine patent. They were laid on the table, the Committee having reported adversely on the bill to renew the patent.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented a memorial protesting against exactions on freight and travel over the railroad bridge between Omaha and Council Bluffs.

New Bills.

The following bills were introduced:

By Mr. MORRILL, (Vt.)—Providing that no money shall be paid from the proceeds in the Treasury of any captured or abandoned property, without a special appropriation hereafter to be made therefor.

By Mr. CONKLING—Directing the sale of the site of the present postoffice in the city of New York, to the New York Chamber of Commerce for the sum of $280,000 in such payments as may be agreed on.

Grant's Ku-Klux Tyranny.

On motion of Mr. SCOTT Monday next was set apart for the consideration of the bill reported from the Joint Select Committee on Attorneys in the late insurrectionary States extending the discretion to the President to suspend the writ of habeas corpus, until the end of this Congress.

Mr. STEWART called up the bill providing for the sale of lands of the United States containing coal, which was discussed until the expiration of the morning hour, when it went over.

The Abbott Farce.

Unfinished business, being the resolution declaring J. C. Abbott not entitled to a seat in the Senate, was then taken up.

Mr. THURMAN, who was entitled to the floor, proceeded to make an elaborate legal argument against the justice of Abbott's claim. He said that there was not one single case from the foundation of the government down, where a minority candidate had been admitted on the ground that the majority candidate was disqualified. There were no precedents whatever for giving this seat to Abbott.

When Mr. Thurman had concluded,

Mr. COLE moved to postpone further consideration of the subject in order to take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill.

After considerable discussion, the motion of Mr. Cole to postpone the pending matter, in order to take up the Deficiency Appropriation bill, was finally carried—ayes, 27; nays, 18.

The VICE PRESIDENT submitted the message of the President vetoing the bill to increase the pension of Mrs. Abigail Ryan, which on motion of Mr. EDMUNDS was referred to the Committee on Pensions.

After some discussion an understanding was arrived at that the case of the North Carolina Senatorship shall be again taken up next Monday, and the bill reported by the Select Committee on Southern outrages which had been assigned for Monday, is now set for Wednesday of next week.

The Deficiency Appropriation Bill

was then proceeded with, and among the amendments adopted are the following:

Appropriating $29,900 to pay the mileage of Senators at executive session last May to ratify the Alabama treaty.

Authorizing extra compensation at the discretion of the President to United States consuls at Algiers, Boulogne Lyons, Marseilles, Nantes, Nice and Rhems, for extraordinary services during the late war in Europe.

For continuing the work on the new State Department building during the balance of the present fiscal year, $200,000.

Reducing the amount appropriated for the Quartermaster's Department, $420,000.

Providing that no part of the appropriation for the signal service, nor any appropriation for the several departments of the Government shall be expended for telegraphing between said departments and their officers or agents, except at rates first to be established by the Postmaster General under section 2 of chapter 230 of the statutes of 1866, when over the lines subject thereto.

To supply a deficiency in the appropriation for the ninth census, $20,000.

Authorizing payment to the employees of the Springfield armory, who were such on and after the 30th of July, 1868; namely, the sums respectively by which their wages were reduced by order of the War Department under the eight hour law, so called.

Without action on the bill, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Bill Day.

Under the call of States a large number of bills of no general interest were introduced and referred.

Miscellaneous.

Mr. Hooper's supplementary Civil Rights bill came up.

Much time was consumed in dilatory motions thereon.

Mr. COX presented petitions against further land grants; against recognizing God in the Constitution, and for religious liberty.

On motion of Mr. DUNNELL a bill passed confirming to the Port Huron and Lake Michigan Railroad Company a grant of land made by Michigan for a railroad from Grand Haven to Flint, thence to Port Huron.

The French Arms Job—A Whitewashing Report.

Mr. WILLIAMS (Ind.) Chairman of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department, made a report with testimony taken on the investigation into the sale of arms and ordnance stores during the Franco-Prussian war. Ordered printed, together with the views of the minority.

The Committee reports the following conclusions:

First, that the act of Congress of the 20th of July authorizing the sale of unsuitable arms gave, by a fair interpretation of its letter and spirit, full authority to the Secretary of War to sell and dispose of the arms and ordnance stores in question, and that in doing so he violated neither the letter nor the spirit of the law.

Second, that the proceeds of the sales were promptly paid into the treasury.

Third, that no sales were made to any known agent of either of the belligerent governments, and that no act was done by the Secretary of War, or any of his subordinates, that was calculated to impair or violate any international obligation.

Fourth, that no official of the United States government was pecuniarily benefitted in connection with the sales.

Fifth, that the only party benefitted was the government of the United States, in having disposed of unsuitable arms at the highest market price to the amount of nearly ten millions of dollars.

The House then proceeded to the consideration of

The River and Harbor Improvement Bill

which appropriates above $5,000,000, including $225,000 for the removal of Hell Gate and other obstructions in East River, New York.

The bill was passed with but few unimportant amendments.

Border Banditti.

Mr. HANCOCK introduced a bill for the appointment by the President of three commissioners at a salary of ten dollars per day each, to inquire into the depredation on the frontiers of Texas by bands of Indians and Mexicans, and appropriating $6,000 for the expenses of the commissioners.

The bill passed and the House adjourned.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 16, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the bill passed to provide for redemption from the sale of lands bill by the United States under several acts levying direct taxes. It excludes from its possession all lots or tracts on which there are national cemeteries, or which have been set apart by the President, or needed for military or naval purposes.

Mr. POMEROY entered a motion to reconsider the vote by which it passed.

Mr. CAMERON introduced a joint resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations, permitting the Diplomatic and Consular officers of the United States in France to accept testimonials from the Emperor of Germany for their services to the Germans in France during the war between France and Germany.

Mr. WRIGHT, from the Committee on Finance, reported without amendment the bill to establish an assay office at Helena, Montana.

Mining.

Mr. ALCORN, from the Committee on Mines and Mining, reported a bill to promote the development of the mining resources of the United States, which was amended and passed.

Ocean Mails.

The bill, authorizing the establishment of an ocean mail steamship service between the United States and Australia, was taken up.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) moved to refer the bill to the Committee on Commerce, with instructions to report a bill directing the Postmaster General to contract with the lowest responsible bidder for the mail steamship service on both the Atlantic and Pacific.

Mr. RAMSEY approved the motion and advocated the bill.

Messrs. CHANDLER, BUCKINGHAM and SHERMAN opposed the bill.

Messrs. COLE and NYE favored it.

Mr. EDMUNDS, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported the House bill to perpetuate testimony in the United States Courts. Also, a bill to provide for a supplementary District Judge in each of the Judicial Districts of Mississippi.

The Australian Steamship subsidy bill was further discussed at length, but without acting on it, the Senate went into Executive session, and soon after adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mail Contracts.

On motion of Mr. FARNSWORTH the House non-concurred in the Senate amendments to the House bill relating to contracts for transporting mails, and a Conference Committee was ordered.

The Tariff Bill.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Ways and Means, reported a bill to reduce the duties on imports and internal taxes. Referred to the Committee of the Whole, and made the special order for Tuesday next, and from day to day until disposed of.

Mr. KELLEY asked to obtain leave to report the minority bill.

Mr. BECK asked who composed the minority.

Mr. KELLEY said he was one.

Mr. BEATTY objected to Mr. Kelley's bill being introduced.

Mr. RANKS remarked that the admission of Mr. Kelley's bill had no effect whatever except to give notice that such opinions exist.

The SPEAKER remarked that the bill could be introduced on Monday next as a matter of right.

Mr. KELLEY asked that the bill be printed in the *Globe*.

Mr. BEATTY—I object to that too.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.)—I am in the minority of the Committee, with two other gentlemen, I should like to know what minority the gentleman from Pennsylvania represents.

Mr. KELLEY—Mr. Maynard unites with me in every provision of the bill. I report it at his instance and request.

Mr. BROOKS—Then there are two gentlemen out of the committee of nine in favor of that bill. I do not object to its reception.

Mr. HOOPER—If the gentleman from Pennsylvania (Mr. Kelley) is in the minority of two, and the gentleman from New York (Mr. Brooks) is in the minority of three, I should like to know whether the bill reported by my colleague (Mr. Dawes) is the report of the majority.

The SPEAKER, that is rather an arithmetical question. (Laughter.)

Mr. DAWES then proceeded to address the House as follows:

"In reporting this bill I desire the indulgence of the House for a few moments. Public expectation and the patience of the House have so long awaited the business of this Committee that it is proper that at the earliest moment I should briefly submit the result of their labors. The bill, now reported is as its title indicates, "A bill for the reduction of duties on exports and internal taxes and for such improvements in the administration of the laws therewith connected, as have been suggested by the laborious examination, which the Committee have given to the subject."

The amount of reduction on the basis of last years receipts is as follows:

ESTIMATED REDUCTION ON THE BASIS OF QUANTITIES OF 1871.

Tea	$ 2,348,639
Coffee	2,949,309
Coal	322,881
Salt	615,522
Leather	529,528
Iron and its manufactures	2,135,223
Steel and its manufactures	745,339
Wool	550,823
Woolen manufactures	4,759,680
Woolen carpets	19,772
Cotton manufactures	788,724
Copper and its manufactures	39,611
Chemicals, drugs, &c	584,862
Cork manufactured	28,915
Lumber	761,801
All other articles (212) free list	1,584,667
Total	$18,932,438

INTERNAL REVENUE.

Tobacco	$ 6,720,000
Gas	2,503,123
Bank Checks	1,250,000
Matches	2,250,000
Agreement stamps (estimated)	100,000
Total	$12,893,123
Grand total	$31,845,561

ESTIMATED REDUCTION ON DUTY RECEIVED IN 1871.

Tea	$ 3,625,716
Coffee	5,070,480

Whisky and Tobacco.

In addition to these reductions the Committee has endeavored to throw safeguards around the administration of our Custom Houses, and has greatly simplified the laws pertaining to internal revenues. It has consolidated into an equivilent the tax of 65 cents nearly all on the several taxes on whisky. It has removed many of the annoying and restrictive provisions of the existing law, obstructing the business of distillers and harrassing commerce in that article. It has provided, instead of 16 cents for smoking tobacco, and 32 cents for chewing tobacco, a uniform tax of 20 cents per pound on all kinds of tobacco, and has at the same time provided a safe method for exporting tobacco as well as spirits, directly from the manufactory, without the cumbersome forms and unsatisfactory drawbacks of the existing law, and it has been its endeavor, while reducing taxation, to make more efficient and, if possible at the same time, less burdensome and annoying, the laws that shall enforce the duties and taxes which remain.

It is manifested to those who have had any experience in the adjustment of tariffs, and the imposition of taxes that a bill so framed that every item shall be satisfactory to all members of the committee engaged in that work is an impossibility. There are doubtless different provisions in this bill to which each member of the committee in turn might have objections. I have permission of the committee to state to the House

My Own Emphatic Dissent

from some of the essential provisions of this bill, and also their permission to give in the House such amendments as will remove those objections. What these provisions are and the reasons for my dissent from them, I will more fully set forth whenever in extended debate on this bill, I shall have opportunity.

It would have better met my view if, first and foremost, it had removed all possible taxations and restrictions as well as the burdens now harassing the business and pursuits of the people arising from internal taxes, except those on spirituous and fermented liquors and tobacco, and next had it presented

A Larger and Broader Free List

of the articles now dutiable, which enter the manufactures and industries of this country and are not such as can be produced at home, and had distributed whatever balance of reduction the exigencies of the Government would permit, more generally over the whole remaining list of dutiable goods, thereby falling less heavily on some, and more generally, and consequently lighter, on all. In this way there would be as little disturbance as possible of the currents and expectations and faith of trade and capital, and the reliance of labor; and I would have preferred, in doing this, that the aggregate of the reductions should have reached, as I hoped it might, instead of the sum of $31,845,561, at least from forty to forty-five million dollars, which I believe the revenue of the future will justify.

It will be my endeavor, by a fair process of amendments in the progress of this bill, to reach that end, and I have no doubt that by the co-operation of the House the bill will be so far improved as to command support and approval by the people.

The Minority Tariff Bill.

At the conclusion of Mr. Dawes' remarks Mr. MAYNARD asked and obtained leave to introduce a bill on which himself and Mr. Kelley, as the minority of the committee, had agreed. It is entitled "a bill for the further reduction of taxes and the promotion of commerce." It puts the internal taxes first. It makes tea and coffee free with other additions to the free list. It adopts the ten per cent. reduction provision of the Senate bill as to many of the articles embraced in it. It puts the rate of tobacco at 16 cents a pound uniform, and it permits the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to maintain a tobacco warehouse.

It also provides a consolidated tax of sixty-five cents on spirits, but abolishes the tax on sales, both of spirits and tobacco, and abolishes about half the stamps included in schedule B. The measure makes a reduction of fifty million dollars from two sources of revenue, and provides for the diminution of the force of the Internal Revenue Service to the extent of one-half the number of employees and expenses.

Mr. DAWES, from the same committee, reported a bill to regulate the seizure and examination of invoices, books and papers in customs revenue cases.

Mr. KERR, to whom the bill had been especially committed, as a member of the Committee on Ways and Means, proceeded to explain it, and said that it was drawn up mainly in view of the petitions extensively signed by business men in twenty-five States of the Union, and that it was designed to relieve merchants from the abuses which had grown up under existing laws.

After some further discussion the bill went over without action until to-morrow.

A Ruling of the Chair Sustained.

The SPEAKER asked the attention of the House to the criticism which Mr. Beatty (Ohio) in his speech of last Saturday had made of a decision of the chair, some days previously, in ruling that a bill which Mr. Beatty had sought to report from the Committee on Printing, did not come within that which permits the Committee to report at any time. He desired some action of the House on the point, while there was no doubt in his own mind of the correctness of his decision.

On motion of Mr. BANKS, a resolution was adopted by a vote of 136 to 6, sustaining the ruling of the chair.

The Wisconsin Land Grant.

Mr. KETCHAM, from the Conference Committee on the St. Croix and Lake Superior land grant bill, reported that the committee had been unable to agree. He moved that the House insist on its action and that another Conference Committee be appointed.

Mr. SCOFIELD moved that the House recede from its action, which would have the effect of passing the bill as it came from the Senate.

Mr. HOLMAN moved that the House adhere to its action, which would make it final.

Mr. KETCHAM, in view of Mr. Scofield's motion, withdrew his own, and hoped that the House would adopt Mr. Holman's motion to adhere.

A vote was first taken on Mr. Scofield's motion to recede, and it was rejected—yeas, 58; nays, 110.

A vote was then taken on Mr. Holman's motion to adhere to its former action.

The motion was agreed to—yeas, 100; nays, 54.

This amounts to the rejection of the bill, as the substitute adopted by the House, and to which it voted to adhere, was to declare the lands reserved to actual settlers.

The House then adjourned.

THE TREATY.

THE TREATY.

Secretary Fish's Second Reply to Granville.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The repiy to Earl Granville's second note is ready to go out by Wednesday's steamer. It will not be made public, the Secretary deeming it inexpedient to do so. It is conceded that one side or the other must recede within the next two months, and Hon. Reverdy Johnson is given as authority that the claim for consequential damages, was put in our case, but this report is denied by that gentleman. As to the publicity of the present aspect of the matter, the State Department will not commit itself further than to declare that the Secretary is satisfied with the position in which the present dispatch leaves our side of the question. Our government is anxious to prevent any inquiry on the part of Congress on the subject, although all the essential points of the counter case of the United States presented at Geneva were settled by telegraph. Secretary Fish has not yet received a copy, and he desires to withold even the points, preferring to let them reach the press from the other side, and then watch the fluctation of public sentiment thereon.

Secretary Fish, it is said, has recently come into possession of important documents showing the intrigues of England in favor of the Southern Confederacy.

Johnny Bull Puts His Foot Down Firmly on the Question of Indirect Damages—The British Government Will Not Consent to Have Them Arbitrated.

LONDON, April 16.—The following note accompanied the counter case delivered to the Board of Arbitration at Geneva yesterday, on behalf of Great Britain:

The undersigned is instructed by Her Majesty's Government to say, that while presenting their counter case, under the special reservation hereinafter mentioned, they find it incumbent upon them to inform the arbitrators that a misunderstanding has unfortunately arisen between Great Britain and the United States, touching the nature and extent of the claims referred to in the Treaty of Washington. The misunderstanding relates to the claims for indirect damages under three heads:

First. Loss in the transfer of American shipping to the British flag.

2nd. Loss from enhanced insurance.

3rd. Loss from the promotion of the war.

The claims for indirect losses is not admitted by Her Majesty's Government to be within the scope and intention of arbitration. Her Majesty's Government have been, and still are in correspondence with the Government of the United States in relation thereto. That correspondent has not been brought to a final issue. Her Majesty's Government desire that arbitration shall proceed with reference to the claims for direct loss. They have thought that it is proper, meantime to present a counter case, which is strictly confined to direct claims in hope that the unfortunate misunderstanding may be removed.

Her Majesty's government hereby expressly and formally notify the arbitrators that this counter-case is presented without prejudice to the position assumed by Her Majesty's government in the correspondence whereto reference has been made, and under the express reservation of all Her Majesty's rights, in the event of a difference continuing to exist between the parties. If necessary, further communication will be made to the arbitrators.

(Signed.) TENTERDEN.

A special dispatch from Geneva to the *Daily News* says:

"It is feared that the nature of the protest against the jurisdiction of the arbitrators at Geneva over the American claims for indirect damages, which accompanies the British counter-case, may prevent a settlement of the dispute between England and America arising under those claims.

The English Counter-Case in Parliament.

LONDON, April 16.—Earl Granville laid before the House of Lords to-night the counter case and note presented at Geneva yesterday by the agent on the part of Great Britain. He stated that when the accompanying note of protest was delivered, Davis, the agent on the part of the United States, said that his instructions did not contemplate the probability of such a note. He therefore reserved for the Government of the United States the right to indicate the scope of the treaty of Washington.

In the House of Commons Mr. Gladstone made a similar statement and said he hoped soon to have a sufficient number of copies of the counter case and accompanying notes for distribution among the members of Parliament.

OBITUARY.

Jno. J. Chandler.

EVANSVILLE, Ind., April 15.—Jno. J. Chandler, one of the oldest and most influential citizens, President of the Gas and Horse Railroad Companies, died this morning. He was also President of the Lake Erie, Evansville and Southwestern Railroad Company. His age was about fifty-six years.

Rev. Jno. Flanagan.

NEW ORLEANS, April 15.—Rev. Father John Flanagan, pastor of St. Patrick's Church, died to-day aged sixty-four years.

Ex-Senator Van Winkle.

WHEELING, W. Va., April 15.—A special says that Hon. P. G. Van Winkle, late United States Senator from this State and chairman of an important Senate committee, died at his residence at Parkersburg, W. Va., at five o'clock this morning. He took a very prominent part in the formation of this State, and was one of the eight Republican members who voted against the impeachment of Andrew Johnson.

There is a prospect of an international prize fight between Alex. Lawson, feather weight champion of England, and Arthur Chambers of New York.

ULYSSES I.

OUTPOURING OF OFFICE-HOLDERS

NEW YORK, April 17.—An immense mass meeting to endorse the administration of General Grant and advocate his renomination was held to-night at Cooper Institute. The demonstration has in point of numbers and enthusiasm, but especially in social and representative character of those composing it, been rarely equalled in New York. By seven o'clock the vast hall of Cooper Institute was crowded and every seat occupied, thousands remaining outside. It seemed to have been the intention of the police to prevent the filling up of the aisle and the uncomfortable crowding of the building. This move proved impossible, for after Mr. Clews had introduced Wm. E. Dodge, chairman of the meeting, and the proceedings really began, so loud and persistent was the clamor of the crowd outside to gain admitance, that, seconded as the demand was by the audience within the building, the police fell back, and by every entrance to the building hundreds thronged in and in a few minutes it was impossible to find additional standing room in the building.

The platform was thronged by prominent citizens of the metropolis, among them being Thurlow Weed, Peter Cooper, A. T. Stewart, Wm. Orton, Henry Clews, H. B. Claflin, Wm. H. Vanderbilt, Stewart L. Woodford, C. E. Dutmold, Theo. W. Dwight, C. D. Morgan, Wm. H. Vermillye, S. B. Chittenden and Jackson L. Schuitz. Outside the Cooper Institute several thousand people, who were unable to obtain admission organized an enthusiastic meeting in favor of General Grant.

The great meeting in the vast building was opened by Henry Clews, who was received with cheers and said:

FELLOW CITIZENS: In calling this meeting to order, I cannot pay you a higher compliment than to offer to you the gentleman I am about to name as the nominee for President of this meeting, Hon. Wm. H. Dodge, President of the Chamber of Commerce. Mr. Dodge was unanimously and enthusiastically elected.

Upon taking the chair he made a brief speech, in which he said: While I would not brand those with whom I have heretofore associated as traitors to the party, yet it must be apppprent to all that their (the Liberals) only chance of success is the fact that the Democratic policy may unite with them in their opposition, in which case there would be no other virtual result than bringing the Democratic party again into power.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was then read. The former consisted of about three hundred, among whom were Henry Ward Beecher, John C. Green, Peter Cooper, Edward Pierpont, Henry Clews, James Gordon Bennett, Cnas. Butler, George Jones, Robert L. Stuart, Samuel B. Ruggles, H. B. Claflin, H. B. Sherman, Samuel Wetmore, Anthony J. Drexel, Wm. H. Fogg, Levi P. Martin, Henry F. Vail, Alexander Taylor, Alexander Stuart, Robert Lennox Kennedy, Thurlow Weed, Theodore Dwight, Robert Hoe, Cambridge Livingston, Wm. Orton, Stewart S. Woodford, S. B. Chittenden, Jacob D. Vermilye, Noah Davis, Franz Sigel, E. D. Morgan, George Opdyke, Shepherd Knapp, James W. Beekman, Paul M. Spofford, Wm. B. Vanderbilt, J. F. D. Lanier, Jesse Hoyt, John A. Griswold, John Q. Jones, John A. Stewart, Wm. Hoey, W. L. Vermilye, R. H. McCurdy, Parson Stevens, Samuel Osgood, George M. Vanost, W. Henry Alton, Wm. B. Dinsmore, Jackson S. Schultz, Isaac H. Bailey, John D. Jones, Henry C. Bowen, Charles P. Kirkland.

Hon. E. Delafield Smith read an address to the people, and a series of resolutions, which, after soaring into the heights of fulsome highfalutin in praise of Grant, conclude thus:

"That in the judgment of this meeting a majority of the people of this country expect, desire and decree the renomination and re-election of U. S. Grant."

Letters approving the object of the meeting were read from Hon. Schuyler Colfax, Senator Roscoe Conkling, Geo. William Curtis, Geo. F. Edmunds, Gerrit Smith, Gen. Jos. R. Hawley, and Geo. W. Gibbons.

Dispatches were received from Fred Douglass and Pinchback regretting their inability to attend, but endorsing the objects of the meeting.

Gen. Sickles, the truant Minister to Spain, was the first speaker. He made a virulent attack on Senator Schurz and alluded in terms of reproach to Horace Greeley.

During Sickles' speech several exciting scenes were enacted. On two occasions three cheers were proposed for Horace Greeley, the result being that for several minutes the proceedings were interrupted by cheers of Greeley's adherents and the hisses of his opponents.

When General Sickles alluded in scathing terms to the record of Senator Trumbull a man in the audience called out for three cheers for Trumbull, followed by a slight response and a storm of hisses. A squabble ensued and the man was ejected amid tremendous cheers.

Mr. Dodge, the chairman, then said: "Fellow citizens, the delegation from Pennsylvania, [Great confusion.] and the delegations of the following States in Congress send their congratulations and sympathy to this meeting: Pennsylvania, Ohio, New York, Maine, Vermont, Georgia, Illinois, Missouri, Wisconsin, Kansas, Indiana, Mississippi, and South Carolina, with the District of Columbia. [Applause.] If I had time I would like to read it. [Voices—"Read it," "read it."] No, there is not time; we will have some published and you will understand their spirit. I have now the great pleasure in introducing to this meeting Senator Wilson. [Applause.]

Wilson in coming forward was greeted with three cheers, and considerable confusion prevailed after they were given. Indeed so great was it that Mr. Dodge said.

I hope our friends will keep order, and I know that he (meaning Senator Wilson,) will feel very much pleased if you will keep still. After quiet was restored the Senator delivered an address eulogistic of the Republican party, and favoring Grant's re-nomination.

At the conclusion of Senator Wilson's remark's Senator Morton was introduced, and spoke at length against the objects of the Cincinnati Convention.

The meeting then adjourned.

WHAT WILL HE DO WITH IT?

Another One of Grant's Army Pets a Defaulter to the Tune of $36,000.

BURLINGTON, Vt., April 17.—The resignation of Gen. Geo. J. Stanard, Collector of Customs is announced. It is said that the deficit in his accounts at the last settlement was $36,000. His bonds are ample and the Government will lose nothing. His successor is likely to be Wm. W. Wells, Adjutant General of the State.

U. S. SUPREME COURT.

Important Decisions—The Recent Indictments and Proceedings Against the Mormons in Utah Illegal—What Constitutes an Ecclesiastical Tribunal, and to What Extent Civil Courts Have Jurisdiction in Questions Affecting Denominational Matters.

WASHINGTON, 15.—The Supreme Court to-day rendered a unanimous decision in the Mormon case of Clinton against Englebrecht, reversing the judgment of the Supreme Court of Utah, on the ground that the jury which tried it was not collected in conformity of law, that the summons were invalid, and it follows that the indictments against the Mormons for "lewd and lascivious cohabitation," are illegal and all the proceedings had against them must fall to the ground. The decision sustains the position taken by United States District Attorney Bates.

Also in the Presbyterian church case from the Circuit Court of Kentucky, the Supreme Court decides that although the property was in possession of the Chancery Court of Louisville in the suit to decide who were the trustees entitled to hold it, this fact did not oust the jurisdiction. The Circuit Court, on the present bill to declare for whose benefit those whom the State Courts should decide to be trustees, should hold it on its merits. The opinion decides very elaborately the question of the relations of civil courts in this country to ecclesiastical bodies and property and decides that where ecclesiastical courts are recognized by any church organization or denomination as proper tribunals to pass on any ecclesiastical question, civil courts must follow their decisions, and ought not to attempt to inquire into its correctness in this matter. English and Scotch authorities to the contrary have no proper application to this country. On this point the decision expressly overrules the doctrine recently enunciated by the Court of Appeals in Kentucky. Justice Miller delivered the opinion. Justices Clifford and Davis dissented on the question of jurisdiction, holding that in a State of record the merits of the case were not necessarily before the courts.

THE ROBESON INQUIRY.

WASHINGTON, April 15.—The Navy Investigation Committee met this evening, Mr. Blair said he would put in as

Part of the Case

the report of Senator Nye published in '65 and '66, which lays down the principle on which similar claims to these now pending had been settled, and the report of Senator Hendricks on the resolution authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to examine the Secor claims.

A. A. Hosmer, of the firm of Hosmer & Co., testified that the firm of Chipman, Hosmer & Co. settled the Goddard claim amounting to $52,000 growing out of the loss of the steamer Governor. Nobody but the firm, Wm. M. Evarts and Simon Johnson,

Got Any of the Claim.

The firm received 50 per cent. The case had not been previously presented to the department or to Congress. The first decision of the Secretary of the Navy was adverse. Subsequently the case was reargued and the claim allowed.

Hanscom was recalled and testified that he paid Joseph L. Savage $21,274, for an increase in the price of hardware. Savage had been paid $8,000 previously during Secretary Welles' administration. He thought that the order was drawn on the Secretary of the Treasury in the same way as other bills were paid.

Admiral Smith, Chief of the Bureau of Yards and Docks, under Welles, thought that the money ought to be paid Savage, and the Secretary referred the matter to witness to

Investigate

and ascertain what amount was really due.

Secretary Robeson said that the purchases were extra of the contracts and the contractors were allowed the difference between their contract prices and the market prices at the time they furnished the supplies.

Comodore Reynolds, Chief of the Bureau of Equipment and Recruiting, was examined.

He Had Not Advertised

for the supplies, as he did not consider the law concerning advertising applied to his bureau. The Secretary never asked him to favor anybody. He never consulted with him about the purchases.

The committee adjourned until Wednesday night.

A CRISIS IN FLORIDA.

Lieutenant Governor Day Declares Governor Reed an Usurper—Rumored Arrest of the Latter by the Federal Authorities—Intense Excitement Among the Citizens.

TALLAHASSE, Fla., April 15.—Lieutenant and Acting Governor Samuel F Day, has issued a proclamation recommending the impeachment of Gov. Reed, declaring the latter's proclamation an attempted usurpation of the authority of Chief Executive and warning all persons not to to obey or respect the pretended authority of Reed, and that he (Day) will execute the laws of the State, for the suppression of any attempt at usurpation and revolution, and enforce obedience to the lawfully constituted authorities. Considerable excitement exists in official circles throughout the State. It is rumored that Reed and Gibbs have been arrested at Jacksonville by the Federal authorities. The Supreme Court convenes here to-morrow.

ALL FOR BUNCOMBE.

The Civil Service Farce to be Played—An Electioneering Dodge.

WASHINGTON, April 16.—The following executive order has just been issued:

The advisory board of the Civil Service having completed the grouping, contemplated by the rules already adopted, have recommended certain provisions for carrying the rules into effect. The recommendations, as published, are approved, and the provisions will be enforced as rapidly as the proper arrangements can be made and the thirteenth of the rules adopted on the 19th of December last is amended to read as published. The utmost fidelity and diligence will be expected of all officers in every branch of the public service. Political assessments, as they are called, have been forbidden within the various departments, and while the right of all persons in official position to take part in politics, is acknowledged, and the elective franchise is recognised as a high trust to be discharged by all entitled to its exercise, whether in the employment of the Government or in private life, honesty and efficiency, not political activity, will determine the tenure of office.

(Signed) U. S. GRANT.

By the President.

HAMILTON FISH, Secretary of State.

CASS AND VICTORY!

THE CONVENTION YESTERDAY.

Harmonious Proceedings.

Messrs. Jos. S. Lare, Jno. H. Bailey, Philip H. Stevenson, Elected Senatorial, and Daniel O. Barr, Robert Liddell, P. H. Winston, E. J. Roberts, W. D. Moore, Jesse Sill, Jr., and Christ. Feld Representative Delegates to the State Convention.

THE RESOLUTIONS, ETC.

[From the Daily Post, April 12.]

Yesterday morning the Democratic Convention assembled at the Court House for the purpose of electing delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held at Reading in May next.

The Convention was called to order at half past ten o'clock, by John H. Bailey, Esq., Chairman of the County Committee, and the temporary organization was completed by the election of Wm. M. Murray, John S. Murray, W. T. Farley and Geo. H. Guthrie as Secretaries.

The call for credentials being in order the following delegates presented their "papers."

PITTSBURGH.

1st ward—Martin Carney, J. A. Elder.
2d ward—James Irvin, John Mellon.
3d ward—N. P. Maher, S. W. White.
4th ward—John H. Bailey, Dr. E. W. Swentzel.
5th ward—M. J. McGann, W. C. Rafferty.
6th ward—Uzziah Stewart, P. O'Brien.
7th ward—John Fox, Rufus W. Pier.
8th ward—D. O. Barr, Geo. H. Kuhn.
9th ward—Anthony Liebler, Marker Rush.
10th ward—John Grant, Rudolph Koenig.
11th ward—Wm. Kirk, James P. O'Neill.
12th ward—1st precinct—G. A. Mundorff, Robert Liddell.
12th ward—2d precinct—E. L. Faxon, James Neeson.
13th ward—T. F. Breen, Wm. Bridgeon.
14th ward—W. M. Murray, John C. Barr.
16th ward, 1st precinct—D. Shallanbrand, J. B. Epping
16th ward, 2nd precinct—W. R. Boggs.
17th ward—C. C. Kelly, J. C. Buffum.
18th ward—N. P. Sawyer, S. C. McCandless.
19th ward—Jno. S. Davis, Sam'l Lusk.
20th ward—Alex. M. Guthrie, Jno. S. Guthrie.
21st ward, 1st precinct—Theo. Stoneroad, T. Guthrie.
21st ward, 2nd precinct—Frank Feree, Charles Hambell.
22d ward—Jas. K. Kerr, W. C. Kerr.
23d ward—J. P. Cunningham, P. J. Bradley.

ALLEGHENY.

1st ward—E. J. Roberts, Wm. Wolfendale.
2d ward—Frank P. Byrne, Wm. T. Farley.
3d ward, 1st precinct—Richard Brown, Henry Charles.
3d ward, 2d precinct—Gottlieb Fass, V. Staub.
4th ward, 1st precinct—Wm. H. Reel, P. H. Winston.
4th ward, 2d precinct—Jno. Gordon, Christ. Kopp.
5th ward—David Campbell, Valentine Short, Jr.
6th ward—J. H. Grnard, J. H. Jones,
7th ward—J. Clinehard, Jos. Loftus.
9th ward—P. J. Hagerty, Wm. Tosh.

BOROUGHS.

West Pittsburgh—P. Maguire, C. Madden.
Sewickley—Col. S. McKelvey, J. Whitesell.
Birmingham, 1st precinct—Jno W. Donaldson, Thos. Miller Jr.
Birmingham, 2d precinct—Danl. Berg, Dr. Jas. Kerr.
East Birmingham, 1st precinct, Jno. P. Heisel, A. J. Rapp.
East Birmingham, 2d precinct—Thos. Mulvey, J. A. Hirsch.
Sharpsburg—Francis A. Klein, Jacob Scheid.
M'Keesport—Jesse Sill, J. P. White.
South Pittsburgh—J. S. Murray, Jas. Carter.
Ormsby—Wm. Brennan, Thos. Kira.
Millvale—Hugh Coll,—Lawrence.
Temperanceville—Joseph Hays, J. Schemmaller.
Bellevue—Abraham Tosh, Richard Lanahan.
Union—Joseph Rogers, Jno. Kinsey.
Etna—Lawrence Winchell, E. Eichenlaub,
Veronia—W. P. Redeil.
North End District—Mathew Woods, W. J. McKeever.
St. Clair—J. Conrad, S. Rauber.

TOWNSHIPS.

Killbuck—Jno. Williams, Jno. Kearns.
Leet—A. Conner, Thos. Young.
Millin—L. B. Patterson, H. R. Cochran.
Moon—Jacob Lauderbaugh, P. Stevenson.
Franklin—E. McCullough, J. P. Sharing.
Baldwin, 2d precinct—Saml. Cooley, Robt. Neal.
Ross, 2d precinct, R. Morrow, P. Avory.
M'Candless—Philip Will, George Boyd.
Upper St. Clair—Samuel Morton, D. Bowers.
Parton—Jos. McKinley, H. Clingston.
North Versailles—A. G. Miller, G. W. Harrison.
South Versailles, 1st precinct—G. W. Huey, Thos Reynolds.
South Versailles, 2d precinct—Jno. Sill, Jas. McClintock.
Chartiers—John Mackin, C. Scully.
Indiana—C. Delinger, Wm. Boyd.
McClure—R. H. Kerr, W. F. Richardson.
Richland—G. S. Kermahan, James Carter.
Scott, 1st precinct—P. McCabe, H. Roseburg.
Scott, 2d precinct—Wm. Creech, L. W. Baughman.
Stowe—R. B. Guthrie, V. Beck.

When the call was completed Ald. R. H. Kerr moved that the convention proceed to effect a permanant organization. The motion was agreed to and the following gentlemen were elected.

President—Jno. H. Bailey.

Vice Presidents—Col. David Campbell Judge Abraham Tosh and J. B. Guthrie.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., then offered the following resolution endorsing

GEN. GEO. W. CASS.

Resolved, That in presenting the name of Geo. W. Cass, we are actuated by a patriotic desire to see the Democracy triumphant in October; this nomination will be the harbinger of a brilliant victory; he is the purest and best of men; we therefore instruct our delegates to the State Convention to vote for him in every ballot for Governor.

The resolution was unanimously adopted.

THE PRESIDENTIAL QUESTION.

The same gentleman then offered a resolution declaring for Col. Thomas A. Scott for President, which was laid on the table by a vote of 81 to 51, it being thought best to allow the delegates to go to Reading uninstructed on the Presidential question.

DISTRICTING THE DELEGATES.

John C. Barr offered the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Convention proceed to select delegates to the State Convention, and that the Senatorial delegates be selected as follows: One from the North Side, one from between the rivers, one from the South Side; and that the representative delegates by selected as follows: One from the First Legislative District, Pittsburgh; one from the Second Legislative District, Pittsburgh; one from the district between the rivers outside of Pittsburgh; one from the South Side, and three from Allegheny City and the North Side.

Squire Heisel thought the South Side should have one Senatorial and two Representative delegates, and moved to so amend.

Mr. Guthrie thought the delegates should be elected from the county at large, but this was promptly voted down.

Mr. Winston argued in favor of the original resolution. He said that the population of Allegheny was fifty-two thousand and that the South Side had but thirty-two thousand, and that Allegheny was therefore entitled to the number asked for.

Col. David Campbell favored the resolution. He said it was the fairest thing that had been offered. It gave to Allegheny and the North Side, with a population of over sixty thousand, three representatives, whilst two were allowed to the South Side. He opposed the amendments and hoped the resolution would be adopted as read.

On the question of its adoption the vote was almost unanimous in its favor.

RESOLUTIONS.

On motion, Messrs. James P. O'Neill, James K. Kerr, R. H. Kerr, Cornelius Scully and E. Eichenlaub were appointed the committee to draft resolutions.

NOMINATION OF DELEGATES TO THE READING CONVENTION.

On motion, the Convention proceeded to nominate in accordance with the resolution printed above.

Jos. S. Lare was nominated as the Senatorial delegate from the North Side, and was elected by acclamation.

From the Middle District, Messrs. John H. Bailey and John B. Guthrie were nominated.

Philip H. Stevenson was nominated from the South Side and was unanimously elected the Senatorial delegate.

REPRESENTATIVE.

First Legislative District of Pittsburgh—Daniel O. Barr, Dr. E. W. Swentzel.

Second District, Pittsburgh—Robert Liddell, J. K. Kerr.

Middle District—Jesse Sill, Jr., elected by acclamation.

South District—Chris. Feld, J. S. Bonnett, Daniel Berg, Wm. J. Brennan.

North District—P. H. Winston, R. H. Kerr, W. D. Moore, E. J. Roberts, Jacob Scheid, F. P Byrne: E. C. Williamson.

On motion a recess was taken until half-past one o'clock.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

Convention reassembled at half-past one o'clock, John H. Bailey in the chair.

Mr. Bailey then announced that the election of delegates to the State Convention at Reading was in order, delegates to be chosen direct by the Convention.

The chair announced that the name of R. H. Kerr as representative delegate from the North Side had been withdrawn.

It was moved that the list of delegates be called alternately, commencing with the townships first. Carried.

W. Hall, delegate from the Third ward, Allegheny, having withdrawn, Valentine Strub was substituted in his place.

Mr. Reel moved that the gentleman recieving the highest number of votes be declared elected. Carried.

Mr. M. J. McGann then withdrew the name of Dr. Swentzel and moved that the nomination of D. O. Barr be made unanimous. Carried.

The balloting having been concluded, the chair announced the result as follows. Those marked with a * were elected:

SENATORIAL DELEGATE — MIDDLE DISTRICT.—*John H. Bailey, by acclamation

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATE—1st DISTRICT.—*D. O. Barr, by acclamation.

SOUTH SIDE DISTRICT.

*Christ Feld	50	51
Jeremiah Bonnet	11	13
Daniel Burke	50	48
W. J. Brennan	22	22

The two columns represent the discrepancies in the tally. The nomination of Ohris. Feld was subsequently made unanimous.

NORTH SIDE DISTRICT.

*P. H. Winston	71
*E. J. Roberts	117
T. P. Byrne	40
Jacob Scheid	62
*W. D. Moore	113

Pending the counting of the vote, Mr. Guthrie arose, and thanking the Convention for their kindness, moved that the nomination of J. H. Bailey, as Senatorial delegate to the State Convention, be declared unanimous. Carried.

Mr. Bailey then thanked the Convention for this renewed mark of confidence.

Some debate took place as to whether Messrs. Mundorf and Liddell should be allowed to vote after counting of the votes had commenced.

R. H. Kerr, Esq., remarked that if the vote should result in a tie the admission of these votes would be against all parliamentary rules.

Mr. Irvin thought it was the business of the gentlemen to attend to the voting at the proper time, and that they were not now entitled to a vote

The ayes and nays having been called on the question, the chair decided that the nays prevailed, and Messrs. Mundorf and Liddell were not permitted to vote.

Mr. J. P. O'Neill, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, reported the following resolutions, which were, on motion, unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, In the opinion of your Committee it is premature and unnecessary for this Convention to declare its adhesion to any platform or definition of principles.

First, Because, so far as the State policy is concerned, the State Convention will publish an affirmation of the views of the Conservatives of Pennsylvania, and

Second. So far as the Federal policy is concerned, it is proper to vote for the collected wisdom and patriotism of the National Convention: therefore,

Resolved, That it is the purpose of this Convention, and the people represented by it, to sustain by their votes and influence the conservative policy of the State and Nation, and abide by the action of the properly constituted Conventions, when they shall have assembled and acted in the premises.

Resolved, That the time has arrived in the history of this country when it becomes the plain duty of every fair minded and honest man to break through political lines and denounce and oppose, by his influence and suffrage, every form of organized and unorganized political and social corruption, to accomplish which it is necessary to transfer the political power from the corrupt rings at Washington and Harrisburg.

Resolved, That it is apparent to all truthful men that there can be no alliance between the naturalized citizens of this country, whether Teutonic or Celtic, and the body of the Republican party, as at present constituted, that there runs through the organization a vein of Puritanical assumption and tyranny which permits of no difference of opinion in religion, morals and habits; and, therefore, it is the plain duty of the naturalized citizens of this country, in their recoguition of our civilization, and in the moulding of our national character, to form such political affiliations as will accomplish their and our objects.

Resolved, That it is the purpose and policy of the Republican party as at present constituted to individualize power by withdrawing it from the States and the people, and centralizing it, first in Congress and then in the Executive. Afterwards the President of the United States will not consult the States and the people, but the army and navy. We therefore recommend, without distinction of party, that all who are in favor of popular government and a representative Democracy to oppose the centralized dominant power of the Republican party at Washington.

Resolved, That one of the happiest results of our system of education is the development of all classes, and the consequent approach to a real, and not imaginary equality amongst our people; and, therefore, we cordially endorse and desire the laborers and mechanics of the country to improve their condition by securing from our abundance, means not only upon which to live, but to educate themselves and their children, and thus secure to themselves, in all the relations of life, practical and real equality.

Resolved, That as the Convention has already instructed our delegates to the State Convention for Geo. W. Cass for Governor, it seems unnecessary for your Committee to make a recommendation in favor of that distinguished gentleman.

On motion adjourned.

PRESENT FROM THE POPE.

Pio Nono to Pittsburgh.

Last week Mr. Charles B. Barr, of this city, was the recipient from Dr. Kirby, Rector of the Irish College at Rome, of a handsome white corded silk cap, lined with white satin, which had adorned the head of His Holiness Pius IX. The white cap, as our readers are aware, is worn only by the Popes, and is symbolic of the office, as the red cap is of the Cardinalate the purple cap of the Episcopate, and the black cap of the Priesthood. The cap is a present directly from the venerable Pontiff to Mr. Barr as a memento in kindly appreciation of Mr. Barr's translation into Italian of the Address presented by the Catholics of Pittsburgh to the Pope a few years ago. The interesting memento is accompanied by an autograph letter to the recipient from the venerable "Pio Nono."

Run Over and Killed.

Yesterday morning an aged individual named Gangway was run over and killed at Port Perry by the West Newton accommodation on the Pittsburgh Washington and Baltimore Railroad. The accident occurred a little before eight o'clock, and the injured man survived until about eleven o'clock, when life passed away. It appears that a wagon crossed the track at Port Perry just a short distance ahead of the West Newton accommodation as it came along, and the engineer, fearing a collision, slackened the speed of the train. When the wagon was safely over the speed was increased and Gangway, was struck by the cowcatcher and thrown under the wheels.

Alderman Butler acting Coroner held the inquest at Port Perry and a verdict of accidental death was rendered.

ON Saturday morning the new Jewish Synagogue, on Seventh street, near Duquesne way, was dedicated with appropriate services to the "God of Israel." Dr. Meyer preached the dedication sermon.

Chapped Hands.

Face, rough skin, temples, ring worm, salt rheum and other cutaneous affections cured and the skin made soft and smooth, by using the *Juniper Tar Soap*, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It is more convenient and easily applied than other remedies, avoiding the trouble of the greasy compound now in use.

When Applied

With Dr. Pierce's Nasal Douche and accompanied with Dr. Pierce's Medical Discovery as *constitutional* treatment, Dr Sage's Catarrh Remedy produced perfect cures of the worst Catarrh and Ozena of many years standing. This thorough course of medication constitutes the only scientific, rational, safe and successful manner of treating this odious disease that has ever been offered to the afflicted. The instrument and two medicines sold for $2 by all Druggists. 574.

Pimples Removed

And the skin made smooth, by using *Juniper Tar Soap*. Manufactured by Caswell Hazard & Co., New York.

Castoria.

A substitute for Castor Oil—a vegetable preparation containing neither Minerals, Morphine nor Alcohol. It is pleasant to take, does not nauseate, and operates when all other remedies failed. Dr. Pitcher has experimented fifteen years in producing a preparation more efficient than Castor Oil, without its horrid taste. The Castoria regulates the system: cures constipation stomach ache, sour stomach, and flatulency, and kills worms. It does not distress or gripe. By its quiting, soothing effect it produces natural sleep, and is particularly adapted to crying and teething children.

We desire Physicians to test this article, and will forward three bottles gratis to the address of any one so authenticated. Insist that your druggist order it for you. It costs but 50 cents, and one bottle will save many doctor bills.

Yeas and Neighs.

If horses could make themselves understood in human language, they would signify by a universal "Yeas," their assent to the statement that the MUSTANG LINIMENT is the best remedy extant for all those external ailments, and by a most emphatic "Neigh!" show their displeasure at every attempt to use any other preparation in its stead. Ever since its introduction at St. Louis, at the close of the Mexican War, in 1849, it has proved a signal blessing to horse and man—curing with absolute certainty and wonderful dispatch, such equine diseases as spavin, ringbone, poll evil, scratches, hoofale, &c., and relieving and finally removing the painful affections which attack the muscles, sinews, and external glands of human beings. It is a fact beyond contradiction that for all injuries or complaints of man or quadrupeds to which an external remedy is applicable, the MUSTANG LINIMENT is preferable to every other.

Liver Complaint.

In this disease there is a peculiar cachectic condition of the blood which gives rise to a long train of diversified symptoms.

The countenance becomes sallow, the eyes have a yellowish tinge, the whole skin becomes changed in color and appearance, and not unfrequently terminate in a jaundiced condition of all the excretions, but especially the urine.

Dyspepsia soon sets in, sometimes coughs similating Consumption. Dropsy, with its usual symptoms of swelling of feet and legs, Asthmatic difficulties, Costiveness, Piles, &c. These many times so far change the symptoms in every other respect as to make it difficult for the physician to arrive at the true nature of the case by the pulse and tongue alone.

A mere ocular inspection of the urine in this disease, however, is nearly always sufficient to determine the nature of the case, and many times to give a correct opinion of the *extent* of the mischief also.

The *melancholy*, which is so apt to take place in Liver Complaint, has often led to erroneous treatment, and the worst of consequences have thus befallen the patient.

We have cured many cases of melancholy amounting even to "derangement of the mind," when the cause was plainly attributable to Liver Complaint alone.

In this disease, as in many others, the urine is so well marked as to denote the character of the disorder, long before it is manifested by any other symptom or outward sign.

We have had the examination and treatment of so many cases of this disease and its complications that we have learned the kind of medicines to be used in each particular case not only—but feel satisfied that they can be treated more successfully *without*, than *with*, any mercurial preparation whatever.

In fact, our success in this affection numbers thousands of cases, and reliable cures have been made in hundreds of instances, after nearly the last vestige of hope had been exhausted.

For the benefit of those living at a distance laboring under Chronic Affections, and unable to attend in person, we would say, by sending a vial of *urine* for examination, the necessary medicines can be sent them by express.

L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
T. L. OLDSHUE, M. D.
J. W. OLDSHUE, M. D.

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A complete assortment of all the popular Hair Dyes on Hand and sold at the lowest prices, at

JOSEPH FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,
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HAIR RESTORATIVES.

All at the Lowest Prices.

Remember the place.

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SIR JAMES CLARKE'S FEMALE PILLS.

These invaluable Pills are unfailing in the cure of all those painful and dangerous diseases to which the female constitution is subject. They moderate all excesses and remove all obstruction from whatever cause.

TO MARRIED LADIES

They are particularly suited. They will in a short time bring on the monthly period with regularity; and although very powerful, contain nothing hurtful to the constitution. In all cases of Nervous and Spinal Affections, Pains in the Back and Limbs, Fatigue on slight exertion, Palpitation of the Heart, Hysterics and Whites, they will effect a cure when all other means have failed. The circulars around each package give full directions and advice, or will be sent free to all writing for them, sealed from observation.

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It is the fate of every truly valuable medicine to be COUNTERFEITED. *Job Moses' Sir James Clarke's Female Pills are extensively* COUNTERFEITED. *The genuine have the name of "JOB MOSES" on each package. All others are worthless. Dishonest Druggists endeavor to sell the counterfeits to make greater profits.*

N. B.—In all cases where the GENUINE cannot be obtained, One Dollar enclosed to the Sole Proprietor, JOB MOSES, 18 Cortlandt street, New York, will insure a bottle of the *genuine*, containing Fifty Pills, by return mail, *securely sealed* from any knowledge of its contents. july17-mw&f.

CHERRY PECTORAL TROCHES

for Cough, Colds, Sore Throat, Asthma, and all Bronchial difficulties, are prepared by the old and celebrated druggists, Rushton & Co. of New York, and will be found superior to all others, quicker to act, surer to cure, and pleasanter to take, having none of the nauseating, offensive cuban taste. Also Ruhton's (E. V.) Cod Liver Oil, the purest and best. Druggists sell them. no16-d&w.

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Pittsburgh, in back room, continues to guarantee his cures in cases of PRIVATE DISEASES. His remedies are prepared by himself. No patient will be sent to a druggist for his medicine. Having had a large experience in a practice of over 30 years, he can insure relief in a few days. Terms low, and cures certain or no charge. Private Diseases, Liver Complaint, Palpitation of the Heart, Strictures, Diseases of the Bladder and Kidneys, General Debility and Nervousness yield readily to his treatment.

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Is a regular graduate of medicine, as diploma at his office will show. His opportunities in hospital and private practice are unsurpassed in this or any other city. Back files of our city papers prove that he has been located here longer by years than any other so advertising. The establishment, library, laboratory and appointments are unrivaled in the East, unsurpassed any where. Age, with experience, can be relied upon, and the doctor can refer to many physicians of this and other cities, and many reputable residents. In past success and present position he stands without a competitor. His practice embraces all venereal diseases, and the treatment of the infirmities or defective treatment, also that numerous class of cases resulting from early indiscretions, indulgences, excesses, etc., etc., in manhood or single. Patients see the doctor in person privately. Communications confidential. No mercury used. Cures guaranteed. A friendly talk will cost nothing. Office central, yet retired—No. 2206 Penn street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Office hours 9 a. m. to 9 p. m. Sundays 9 to 11 a. m. Sealed pamphlet for two stamps.

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Long standing constitutional diseases skillfully treated, and the effects of mercury completely eradicated.

The Doctor gives particular attention to female complaints, Sterility, Amanorrhœa, Menorrhœa, Dysmenorrhœa, and all irregularities giving annoyance and trouble. A medical pamphlet is published in plain language on venereal diseases sent by mail for two stamps. Correspondence strictly confidential. Hours 9 a. m. to 8 p. m. Sundays, excepted. Pittsburgh Medical Institute, 276 Penn st.

OFFICE OF THE TREASURER OF ALLEGHENY CO.
PITTSBURGH, PA. April 1st, 1872.

IN PURSUANCE OF THE

21st Section of an Act relative to Allegheny county approved the 1st day of May, 1861, and the 27th day of March, 1866, I do hereby give notice that the Duplicates for the several Wards, Boroughs and Townships will be open, and I will be prepared to receive the

County, State, Poor and Work House Taxes for 1872,

ON AND AFTER THE FIRST DAY OF MAY, 1872.

Said taxes can be paid at this office until the 1st DAY OF AUGUST with a

DEDUCTION OF FIVE PER CENT.

For Prompt Payment to all Persons Paying the Whole Amount of their Taxes.

There will be no deduction allowed during the month of August.

THERE WILL BE

TEN PER CENT. ADDED

To all taxes remaining unpaid on the 1st DAY OF SEPTEMBER, 1872.

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Treasurer of Allegheny County.
ap2d&W

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These lands are in the central portion of the United States, on the 41st degree of North Latitude, the Central line of the great Temperate Zone of the American Continent, and for grain growing and stock raising is unsurpassed by any in the United States.

CHEAPER IN PRICE, more favorable terms given, and more convenient to market than can be found elsewhere.

Free Homesteads for Actual Settlers.

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ITS EFFECT IS

Miraculous.

It is a perfect and wonderful article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing. But any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, with and very hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. And above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.

The whitest and worst looking hair resumes its youthful beauty by its use, It does not dye the hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

The first application will do good, you will se the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, an

BEFORE YOU KNOW IT,

the old, gray, discolored appearance of the hai will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining an beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer, no other article is at all alike it in effect.

See that each bottle has our private Government Stamp over the top of the bottle. *All others are imitations.*

R. P. HALL & CO., Nashua, N. H., Proprietors.

For sale by all druggists.

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WHOLESALE AGENTS.
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Smoking Tobacco,

IS MANUFACTURED AT

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3d District of Maryland.

☞ SEE THAT EVERY PACKAGE YOU BUY BEARS THAT INNCRIPTION.

FRUIT TREES!

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Our stock of Trees, Grape Vines, Raspberries Strawberries, and other small Fruits, Ornamental Trees, Flowering Shrubs, Evergreens, &c., are very fine for spring planting. Catalogues mailed to applicants. Parties intending to plant can visit the Nurseries at Edgeworth Station several times daily by the Fort Wayne R. R. and select their own trees.

JAMES WARDROP.

N. B.—No tree peddlers authorized to sell for Sewickley Nurseries. mh8: tW

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ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of administration having been granted to the undersigned on the estate of Mary Shields, deceased, late of Farward township, Allegheny county, Pa., all persons indebted to said estate will make immediate payment, and those having claims against said estate will present them for settlement to J. V. SCOTT,
ap2-3tw Administrator.

AVOID QUACKS.

A victim of early indiscretion, causing nervous debility, premature decay, &c., having tried in vain every advertised remedy, has discovered a simple means of self-cure, which he will send free to his fellow-sufferers. J. H. REEVES,
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Are published on every package, therefore it is not a secret preparation, consequently

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It is a certain cure for Scrofula, Syphilis in all its forms, Rheumatism, Skin Diseases, Liver Complaint and all Diseases of the Blood.

One Bottle of Rosadalis

Will do more good than ten bottles of the Syrups of Sarsaparilla.

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Have used Rosadalis in their practice for the past three years, and freely endorse it as a reliable Alterative and Blood Purifier.

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Our space will not allow of any extended remarks in relation to the virtues of Rosadalis. To the medical profession we guarantee a fluid extract superior to any they have ever used in the treatment of diseased Blood; and to the afflicted we say try Rosadalis, and you will be restored to health.

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The Only Reliable Gift Distribution in the Country.

$60,000 IN VALUABLE GIFTS!

TO BE DISTRIBUTED IN

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134th Regular Monthly

Gift Enterprise,

To be Drawn Monday, April 29, 1872.

Two Grand Capitals of $5,000 each in Greenbacks

Two Prizes of $2,000. Five Prizes of $500. Ten Prizes $100. } each in GREENBACKS

One Horse and Buggy, Silver Mounted Harness, worth $300. One nine-toned Rosewood Piano, worth $300. 10 Family Sewing Machines, worth $100 each. 5 Heavy Cased Gold Hunting Watches and heavy Gold Chains, worth $200 each. Five gold American Hunting Watches, worth $1 25 each. Ten Ladies' Gold Hunting Watches, worth $100 each. Ten Gold and Silver Lever Hunting Watches, in all, worth from $80 to $200 each. Ladies' Gold Leontine Chains and Gent's Gold VEST CHAINS.

Solid and Double Plated Silver Table and Teaspoons, Photograph Albums, Jewelry, &c., &c., &c.

Whole number of Gifts, 6,000. Tickets limited to 60,000.

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Single Tickets, $1; Six Tickets, $5; Twelve Tickets, $10; Twenty-five Tickets, $20.

Circulars containing a full list of prizes, a description of the manner of drawing, and other information in reference to the distribution, will be sent to any one ordering them. All letters must be addressed to

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AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS

For all the Purposes of a Family Physic

CURING

Costiveness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Dysentery, Foul Stomach, Erysipelas, Headache, Piles, Rheumatism, Eruptions and Skin Diseases, Biliousness, Liver Complaint, Dropsy, Tetter, Tumors and Salt Rheum, Worms, Gout, Neuralgia, as a Dinner Pill, and Purifying the Blood.

Are the most congenial purgative yet perfected. Their effects abundantly show how much they excel all other pills. They are safe and pleasant to take, but powerful to cure. They purge out the foul humors of the blood; they stimulate the sluggish or disordered organ into action, and they impart health and tone to the whole being. They cure not only the every day complaints of every body, but formidable and dangerous diseases. Mos eminent clergymen, most skillful physicians and our best citizens send certificates of cures performed and of the great benefits they have derived from these Pills. They are the safest and best physic for children, because mild as well as effectual. Being sugar coated, they are easy to take, and being purely vegetable, they are entirely harmless.

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Practical and Analytical Chemists.

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Linens, Books, Circulars, &c., with indelible or Printer's Ink. Complete in box with Ink and Directions: Name, 25c; Name and Address 50c. Agents wanted. Send for circulars to

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Our Indelible Ink guaranteed superior to any in use.

Font of Old English or Scrip Type for $3 50.

WHISKERS! One package of Prof. Hall's Magic Compound will force the beard to grow thick and fast on the smoothest face (without injury) in 28 days, or money refunded; 25 cents a package, postpaid, or 5 for 50 cents.
ap13:8tW EDGAR JONES, Ashland, Mass

$5 TO $10 PER DAY. MEN, WOMEN, BOYS and GIRLS who engage in our new business make from $5 to $10 per day in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once Gouse, Stinson & Co., Portland, Maine.

RIVER HORROR

CAIRO, Ill., April 12.—The steamer Oceanus, from Red river to St. Louis, when near Brooks' Point, thirty miles above Cairo, at 4 P. M.,

Exploded Her Boiler.

blowing the upper works almost entirely away, immediately after which the wreck took fire, burning to the waters edge.

Pilot Thompson, of the steamer Jno, Lumsden, lying a few miles below, on seeing the light from the burning wreck, manned a yawl and proceeded up the river to ascertain the cause. He found a small party of survivors on the head of the island and passed on to rescue those on the wreck. Ten or twelve were

Clinging to the Wheel.

but the wheel dropped before he reached them and all but four were lost. He found a deck passenger, name unknown, near the shore, badly scalded, who died before his arrival at Cairo.

The steamer Belle of St. Louis, bound up, took nearly all the survivors. Thompson rescued Pilot Harris, who subsequently went to St. Louis on the Marble City.

The latter states that Wiggens, the Red River Pilot, was drowned. Harry Triff, the pilot on watch, also Capt. Reeder were

Buried in the Debris

and he heard them calling despairingly for help, but the fire had gained such headway that they could not be reached and were burned.

Fisher, the carpenter of the ill-fated steamer, reached here on the Shreve. He was not seriously hurt. He states that the second engineer, Alex. Kennedy, was terribly scalded, and was

Helpless and Blind.

Fisher put him on a stage plank which, with the other staging soon capsized, drowning several, including Kennedy.

George Keithley, first engineer, is supposed to have been lost.

Henry Walsham, first clerk, was

Not Seen After the Explosion.

He was expected to go through from Cairo by rail, but was seen on the boat after leaving here.

Charles Worsham, second clerk, Jules Dempenhoif, steward, and Charley Muvay, cabin boy, were found dead floating in the river, all with life preservers on, and brought here by the steamer Shreve. It is supposed that they were chilled to death.

There were five lady passengers. All are supposed lost. The bodies of four ladies were seen floating past Washer's Landing to-day. Fisher thinks the pilot, Harris, and himself are the only employees of the boat saved, though the Belle of St. Louis may have picked up some. The officers of the Shreve state that there were about thirty cabin and thirty-five deck passengers, making, with the crew,

Nearly One Hundred Souls.

about eighty of whom are supposed lost, the greater portion of the survivors being o uthe Belle of St. Louis. No names of the passengers, nor any reliable estimate of the loss can be obtained, except from here.

Fisher describes the effects of the explosion as terrific beyond conception, the whole upper works being lifted bodily and falling on the boat and in the water, being completely shattered. He saved himself by securing a plank and

Floating Until Rescued

by the yawl of the Lumsden. He was in bed at the time of the explosion, and though covered with the debris, was only slightly bruised.

LATER.—The steamer Grand Tower has just arrived. She reports the first engineer and mate saved; also, thirty-two other persons on the Belle St. Louis. The second engineer was saved from immediate death, but died of his injuries.

The Ill-Fated Steamer.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The steamer Oceanus ran in the Carter Red River Line, and was owned by Carter & Co., Mrs. Rebecca Reeder, Thomas Rea and Harry Doherman. She cost, about a year ago, $38,000, and was insured for $24,000 in Cincinnati and Wheeling offices.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The *Democrat's* Cairo special relative to the explosion of the steamer Oceanus says: Fisher, the carpenter, describes the scene as terrible and heart-rending. The river around the wreck was covered with debris, baggage, bed clothing, beds, &c., much of it burning. The cabin and about half of the deck had floated off and was burning.

The captain was in the midst of the fire screaming for help; men and women in the water were

UpThrowing their Hands and Sinking to Rise No More.

Six or eight persons were on the forecastle, and Fisher got out a stage plank and all except himself got upon it, but as soon as it struck the water the plank careened and all upon it perished.

Capt. Washborn, first clerk; Capt. Reeder, Commander; the stewart; C. J. Huff, a passenger of Covington and many others are missing. It is thought that from sixty to seventy persons have been lost.

POLITICAL.

Henry Ward Beecher's Latest.

NEW YORK, April 12—The *Tribune* says: Nothing that has been said in favor of the Cincinnati movement has been more cordial than the language of Rev. Henry Ward Beecher at the Grant meeting last evening. The masses applauded but the managers looked agast. He said: "Like the Moabite King to an impractible prospect, I took theo to curse mine enemies; behold thou hast blessed them altogether."

A Colored Man Successful.

At the charter election in Jersey City, yesterday, a colored man named Aldridge polled next to the highest vote cast, and is one of the four Justices of the Peace elected. This is the first colored Justice ever elected in Jersey.

Gov. B. Grats Brown's Status.

ST. LOUIS, April 11.—The *Republican* prints the speech of Governor Brown, made in the Liberal Republican Convention at Topeka last night. Governor Brown boldly avows the rebellious character of the Cincinnati movement, and says, that instead of evading challenges, he rebukes it for its irregularity. It does not pretend to be a copy of its rival at Philadelphia or elsewhere.

Speaking of the cause that has produced this revolt in the dominant party, he says: "Ours is no longer a government of three co-ordinate branches, each independent and a check upon the others, as our fathers framed it, but within the structure has been established another government, intangible to law, and merging all departments into one. It will be known as the party, and within that party has been erected a despotism ruling all its membership to its own ordering, and known as Executive favor." The speech is defiant in its assaults upon the attitude, policy and character of the administration party, and gives some idea of the nature of the phases of the campaign for its overthrow about to be inaugurated.

CONGRESS.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, April 12, 1872.

Miscellaneous.

On motion of Mr. HITCHCOCK the bill passed to provide for the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river near Nebraska City.

The bill has passed refunding the taxes on distilled spirits destroyed by fire in the bonded warehouses of Chicago and other places since January 1st, '68.

A joint resolution was adopted to open negotiations with the Ute Indians of Colorado, for the purpose of acquiring their lands.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to give the Secretary of the Interior Jurisdiction ever to the Indians of Alaska.

Mr. CHANDLER, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill relating to clearances to vessels engaged in the coasting trade on the Lakes and North Eastern frontier.

Mr. SAWYER, from the Committee on Education and Labor, reported a bill extending for two years from next July the time within which States may comply with the provisions of the agricultural college act.

Also a bill appropriating $50,000 for the purchase and repair of instruments for the proper observation of the transit of Venus. The money is to be expended under the direction of a commission composed of the superintendent and two professors of mathematics of the naval observatory, the president of the National Academy of Sciences and the superintendent of the coast survey.

Mr. COLE introduced a bill to amend the Pacific Railroad act of July 1st, 1862, by requiring the Central Pacific Railroad Company to establish the western terminus of its road at the same point on the peninsula of San Francisco.

Mr PATTERSON presented the petition of the Governor and prominent citizens of New Hampshire asking the United States to set apart the proceeds of the sales of public lands to each State in the proportion of 30,000 acres for each Senator and Representative, to be applied to the establishment of State universities for the higher education of women.

At the expiration of the morning hour unfinished business came up,

Being the North Carolina Senatorial Election Case.

Mr. CARPENTER addressed the Senate in favor of giving the seat to Abbott.

Mr. MORRILL (Vt.) argued against the admission of Abbott, and denounced the doctrine that the minority of an electing body can elect a Senator or any other officer.

Without action the Senate went into Executive Session, and soon after adjourned till Monday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Miscellaneous.

A bill requiring a report from the Commissioner of Claims, passed.

On motion of Mr. POMEROY, the House bill was passed extending for one year the time for the payments of public land pre-emption claims in Minnesota, Dakota, Wisconsin and Michigan.

Resolutions of respect on the death of ex-member Erastus Corning, of N. Y., were adopted.

The Senate Amendments

to the Legislative, Executive and Judicial Appropriation bill, on which no seperate amendment was asked, were concurred in as a whole.

An hour was consumed in the discussion of the amendment extending the Capitol grounds, including the collateral points of the removal of the Capitol and of the removal of the locomotive railroad track in front of the west gate of the Capitol, and of the amendment appropriating $50,000 to perfect and carry out the proposed civil service reform.

Mr. GARFIELD, Chairman of the Committee on Appropriations, opposed the first and advocated the last. He reminded the Republican side of the House that it was their own President, who, in his annual message of December 5, 1870, called the attention of Congress to the necessity for civil service reform, as the present system did not secure the best men. He also quoted the later message from the President, in which he asked for an amount that Congress could give him to enable him to carry out the Civil Service Reform. In conclusion he appealed to the House to reject the amendment of the Committee of the Whole, which reduces the amount to $10,000 and to concur in the Senate amendment which appropriated $50,000.

The Action of the House

on important amendments was as follows:

Prohibiting the publication of the laws and treaties in newspapers. Negatived—yeas 87; nays 94.

Striking out the allowance to the Register of the Treasury for the signing of bonds. Negatived.

Reducing the salary of the Assayer at New York from $4,500 to $3,000. Concurred in.

Appropriating $50,000 to enable the President to perfect and put in force the Civil service Reform, reduced to $10,000. Yeas, 116; nays, 58.

Extending the Capitol grounds Concurred in—yeas, 87; nays, 86—with a limitation of the expenditure to $400,000, and a requirement that the locomotive railroad track in front of the west gate of the Capitol be removed within two years.

This concluded the action of the House on the bill

Mr. MERRICK from the Committee on Elections, made a report in the Dakota contested election case that Armstrong the sitting delegate is entitled to his seat. Ordered printed.

Just as the morning had expired at half-past three and Mr. Banks had presented some private reports from the Committee on Foreign Affairs—

Mr. SCOFIELD rose and stated that he had voted against the amendment to

Extend the Capitol Grounds.

and that his vote had not been recorded. If it had been there would have been a tie vote on the question.

At the suggestion of the Speaker the difficulty was got over by reconsidering the vote and taking it over again by yeas and nays. This time the vote resulted—Yeas, 95; nays, 89, so the amendment was concurred in.

A Conference Committee was then ordered on the disagreeing votes.

Mexican Border Banditti.

Mr. BROOKS (N. Y.) offered a resolution respecting the presentment by the Grand Jury at Moundandle, Texas, declaring that since 1865, Mexican armed bands, under Mexican officers have invaded the United States, &c., and calling on the President for information on the subject of Mexican outrages in Texas, California, New Mexico and Arizona. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. SCOFIELD remarked that the resolution read like an extract from the message of President Polk.

A Veto.

The SPEAKER laid before the House a message from the President vetoing a bill for the relief of the children of John M. Baker by allowing his salary as acting Charge D'Affaires at Rio Janeiro in 1864. The President states that Baker never did act as such Charge D'Affaires, but on the contrary was expressly forbidden to enter into diplomatic correspondence with the Government of Brazil. The message was referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MOREY, from the Committee on Mississippi Levees, made a report which was ordered to be printed.

The House then adjourned.

The session to-morrow will be for debate only.

POLITICAL.

NEW YORK, Apr. 12.—The great meeting, held here to-night to advocate the Liberal Republican policy in the approaching Cincinnati Convention, was one of

The Largest in Numbers and the Most Imposing in Composition

ever held in this city. An hour before the commencement of the meeting, Cooper Institute was thronged to its utmost capacity. Thousands clamored in vain for admission and remained for hours outside the building. Every seat was occupied and the aisles from the platform upwards were densely crowded. The audience was eminently respectable and representative. The platform was litterly packed with men

Prominent in the Political and Social Circles

of New York. Among them were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Toucey, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Marshall O. Roberts, George Wilkes, Frank Leslie, John A. Dix and a large number of other prominent men.

About half-past seven the densely crowded audience began to manifest some impatience to witness an opening of the proceedings. To meet this demand the list of Republican officers who had signed the call for the Cincinnati Convention was read. The names of many of them were received with loud cheers. The meeting was then

Called to Order

by Hon. Ethan Allen, who said:

FELLOW CITIZENS—As one of the committee who signed the call for this immense mass meeting, assembled in the interest of the political party of reform, I have the honor to nominate as your presiding officer Col. Frederick A. Conkling.

The nomination was enthusiastically endorsed.

Remarks of the Chairman.

Col. Conkling, on coming forward, was greeted with the hearty cheers. He said:

FELLOW REPUBLICANS, We are honored by the presence to-night of two of the most distinguished Statesmen of the Republic. [Great applause.] One of them born in New England, the other cradled on the Rhine. [Cheers.] Both of them representatives of the imperial West, which in all coming time is to control the destiny of our common country—Lyman Trumbull, of Illinois, and Carl Schurz, of Missouri. [A prolonged cheering.] It is hardly necessary for me to say that throughout the length and breadth of the land the names of both are associated with the defence of constitutional liberty, and of the rights of legal self-government with the restriction of delegated power and with a firm and unfaltering advocacy of the rights of the masses. [Applause.] In view of the near approach of the Presidential election they have consented to leave their places in the Senate of the United States for the purpose of addressing us; not upon dead issues of the past but upon the living issues of the hour. [Applause.] Thanking you for the honor of being selected to preside over this vast assembly, I await the further pleasure of the meeting.

The list of Vice Presidents and Secretaries was read and elected unanimously. Among the former were Horace Greeley, Sinclair Toucey, Michael Doherty, Isaac Sherman, Waldo Hutchins, Moses H. Grinnell, Hiram Barney, Chas. A. Dana, E. L. Godwin, Park Godwin, Marshall O. Roberts, George W. Palmer, Richard M. Blatchford, John K. Porter, George Wilkes, Samuel Sinclair, Rufus F. Andrews, Minthorne Tompkins, John A. Dix, E. G. Squier and Alfred Pell. The following

Declaration of Principles

was read and endorsed with tremendous cheers:

We believe that the political action of individuals and conventions should be left free from the influence of political patronage; that business men should not under fear of unjust official interference with their affairs, be compelled to pay tribute for political purposes.

We believe that public offices are or should be created for public convenience and not rewards for partisan services, nor for personal aggrandizement, and that the acts of officials should be confined within the strict letter of the laws creating such officials.

We believe that the triumph of Republican principles is of paramount importance to the country, and that the success of those principles in the approaching national election does not depend on any one individual.

We believe that the prosperity of the country demands thorough, radical and immediate reform in all the departments of the public service, civil, military and naval, and that the "one term principle" for the Presidential office will conduce more to that end than any other measure.

About a quarter before eight Senators Schurz and Trumbull arrived, and were received in the most enthusiastic manner. At eight o'clock Frederick A. Conkling, the President, briefly introduced Senator Trumbull, who spoke as follows:

FELLOW-CITIZENS:—It is now nearly sixteen years since I had the pleasure of addressing an audience in the city of New York. We were then just entering upon what was known as the Fremont campaign. The question then before the country was whether slavery should be spread into the free territories of the United States. Many people thought that the Government of the United States, then controlled by

The Slave-Holding Power,

was oppressive and unjust and a party was then organized, which did not succeeded in that election, but whose seed was then scattered, that bore fruit in 1860 in the election of Abraham Lincoln to the Presidency of the United States. Then the slaveholding power in its folly refused to submit to an administration, which should be governed by the friends of freedom, though it was well understood that there was no intention on the part of the Republican party and no constitutional right to interfere with slavery in the States where it existed, but the slave-holding power, unwilling to retain slavery where it was, undertook to dismember the Union and set up a government, one-half of which should rest upon slavery as its corner stone. Then followed the great war, carried on for the purpose of the maintenance of the Union and

Slavery Went Down

never more to rise for ever. [Cheers.] In that great struggle perished many a patriot, and many more are seen among us, bearing on their persons wounds received in freedom's cause, and a grateful country will ever cherish the memory of the heroes who fell, and provides pensions for the widows and orphans who remain among us.

The war closed, the armies were disbanded and slavery forever prohibited by Constitutional amendment. Then the equal rights of all were established throughout the land, and then provision was made for the debt incurred in the maintenance of the Union, and that the payment of the bounties and pensions of the soldiers should be forever sacred, and that the debt of the rebels and the payment for slaves should never be made. Since then provision has been made by which the debt incurred is in gradual course of extinction. To-day all the States are restored to their former relations in the Union, and what now is there to disturb the happiness and peace of this people? There are several

Causes for the Dissatisfaction

of the people which I can only briefly allude to upon the present occasion, and shall not touch upon many which ought to be discussed before the people at large. But one cause of complaint, which produces alienation in the late insurrectionary States and keeps alive the hates and animosities, engendered by the war, is the continuance of political disabilities after the occasion for them has passed away. In consequence of this continuance, the governments in the late insurrectionary States have fallen into the hands of inexperienced and, in many instances, of corrupt adventurers, who have

Plundered the People

of these States, scarcely less than you in the city of New York, have been plundered by your former city government. [Applause.] Why are these disabilities continued? Why are they not removed and all the people enfranchised? I think there are two causes, and two alone, which prevent it—one mercenary and the other political [Applause.] The mercenary one is that these adventurers should exclude from office in these States the former leading men that reside there with their large experience and capacity, and although they were traitors during the war they were

Not Thieves Nor Plunderers.

[Loud Cheering.] Their exclusion has thrown these governments into the hands of men who have used their power to plunder the people, over whom they rule, and the debts of the Southern States have been swollen in some instances twenty-fold from what they were before the war began, and they don't even have what you had in the city of New York to show for the money expended.

Another reason for continuing these political disabilities is, as I said, of a partisan character. The men in authority use political disability as so much capital upon which to trade. To illustrate what I mean, I will refer to what took place in the State of Georgia a few years ago, when

A Man Named Bullock

was the Governor. When the Legislature of that State was about to be organized it was understood that certain persons had been elected, who were laboring under political disabilities. They were given to understand that those of them who would sustain the Governor could have their political disabilities removed, and those who would not could not be permitted to take their seats in the Legislature, and the result was that the political disabilities were removed from such as acted with the Governor, and others were excluded, and he had control of that Legislature and succeeded in involving the State in a debt, the discovery of which at last caused him to

Flee the State and Escape the Punishment

which would have followed the frauds committed. So it is with the members of Congress elected from these Southern States. They promised to remove the political disabilities from their adherents and they are always ready to do it where they can gain favor—[Three cheers were here heartly given for Horace Greeley who was espied on the platform.]

Senator Trumbull continued—I am glad to hear such cheers here in honor of the first champion—I believe in the country, and he proclaimed it loudly—of universal amnesty [renewed cheers.] One great measure then which is

Demanded in the Name of Honesty.

In the name of peace and of the best interests of all is the passage of a general bill removing political disabilities [great cheering.]

Another cause of complaint among the people is the one, in which the government patronage is used, and the use of so much money to carry elections, not in the interest of party even. It does not rise to that high dignity, but in the interest of a faction of a party. [Great applause.] It is notorious. You all know it in the city of New York, for it has recently been disclosed by an investigating committee, which sat in this city, that

Your Custom House

is here filled with men who, instead of having received their appointment in consequence of their fidelity, of their ability and of their capacity to discharge the duties of their offices for the best interests of the country, are appointed because of the influence it is supposed they can exert at some primary election or State Convention or in teaching you people whom to vote for at the polls. [Laughter.]

This civil service system of ours is the parent of many, very many evils, which I cannot stop to-night to point out. The officers in many localities are taxed a portion of their salaries for party purposes, and if they do not perform the particular duty required of them, they very soon are removed, and others substituted who will be active in politics.

Passing from this question of the civil service system, which would occupy an hour to discuss properly before you, I come to another measure which should create an alarm throughout the country. I allude particularly to the

Assumption of Unwarranted Power

on the part of the Federal government and the departments of the Federal government. [Cheers.]

A SPECIMEN BRICK.

How one of Grant's Consuls Strive to Involve us in War With Hayti, to Further the Present-Taker's San Domingo Schemes.

NEW YORK, April 14.—Haytien advices report the arrest and imprisonment of the American Consul at Port au Prince because of his having given protection to Gen. Batellia, the insurrectionary leader, who escaped from the custody of the guard and sought refuge in the consul's office, while on his way to be imprisoned. The consul has conferred with Minister Bassett on the subject, who it is understood will apply to the Haytien Government for redress.

ROBESON'S ROBBERY

WASHINGTON, April 13.—At the Naval Investigation to-night ex-Secretary Welles testified as to the contracts of the Secors while he was Secretary. He did not recollect the date, but they were extended from time to time. Admiral Gregory's board passed upon the claims for the alterations of the contract. The price for the building of three iron clads was $1,300,000. The Secors were allowed between $500,000 and $600,000 additional The Ringgold board.

Completed the Scrutiny

of the Secor claims after the death of Gregory. The Secors had claims for extra work which the Navy department could not allow. An appeal was made to Congress by the Secors and others, which resulted in the appointment of the Selfridge Board, who made a report on the claims amounting to $2,000,000. The Secretary believed that no action was taken on this report, but a law was passed authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to appoint a board to examine the claims and report in detail. The Secretary appointed a board, of which Marchand was the President. The board took up the claims and made a report

Allowing $900,000.

After the passage of the act for the settlement of the Secor Bros'. claims, application was made to witness to reopen them, but this he considered he had no right to do, as the claims had passed from the control of the department, Congress having disposed of them. He regarded the Secor claims as finally paid so far as the Navy Department was concerned. Witness recollected the contract with Paul L. Forbes, who made an utter failure in building engines for the Idaho and Algonquin. The Naval Department refused to pay the bill, whereon the contractor went to Congress and recieved more than he ought to have received; namely, $500,00.

During the proceedings Mr. Blair, chairman of the Committee, who had

Just Returned From Michigan.

resumed his seat.

By Secretary Robeson—The Forbes claim he knew was not paid by the department under his administration. He did not examine the bills of the Secors in detail. The Ringold board had all the iron clads under consideration. He thought he paid all the claims allowed by the Board, unless exceptions were taken to some portions. He could not say that the Mahopac, or Manhattan, or Tecumseh was before the Board, or whether the Board reported on these vessels. He did not suppose that the Secors had any claims to consider.

Secretary Robeson—Is there any record showing that this account was closed?

Answer—I cannot tell, but I know that I passed on the claims as I thought, and adjusted and concluded them. I do not know on

What Ground the Second Claims Were Reopened and Paid.

and do not know what the items were, but they were closed as I had supposed.

Secretary Robeson—You have said that several times.

Witness—I WILL SAY SO AGAIN IF THE QUESTION IS ASKED.

In reply to a question by Robeson, witness said he wrote no letter to Charles A Dana that appeared in the *Sun*. Dana wrote to him, inclosing a slip from his newspaper, and asking him whether he knew anything relating to the subjects therein contained. Witness replied to Dana that he had heard some of them but not all. He denied the right of any one to call on him for

His Private Correspondence.

but would say that Dana afterward wrote to him to know whether there was a written contract for the Ames gun, to which he replied he could not recollect but his impression was that there was no such contract.

There were in that newspaper article various charges against the Navy Department. There was something about bricks being sent to California but he could not recollect the others.

The article was shown to witness. It was dated February 26th.

He said that it was similar to the one he had received from Mr. Dana.

Secretary Robeson—Did you write back to Dana saying that the charges were

Substantially True.

Answer—I wrote to him that I had heard of some of those things, but not of the others. I not think I made use of the expression that they were substantially true.

Question—Did you make the suggestion that the payment of the Secor claim was a New Year's present because it was made on that day?

Answer—I heard that it was intended that the requisition should be issued on the 31st of December, but this could not be done, the hour being late, and the force having left the Bureau. It was, however, issued next day, January 1st.

Question—Did you suggest in that letter to Dana that the Secretary of the Navy, or anybody else, received

A New Year's Present Out of the Money?

Answer—I did not say that the Secretary received any part of the $93,000.

Question—Did you suggest that any lady did?

Answer—I stated a part of what I heard, but I mentioned no lady's name

Witness was interrogated at length by several members of the committee regarding the payment of the claims.

Mr. Peters asked witness whether he would not consider it proper to pay the Secors' claim of $93,000, they having performed work for the Navy Department, but not having received a cent therefor?

Witness replied that as Congress had passed on the Secor claims and made an appropriation for their settlement in full, nothing could have induced him to reopen the case.

Adjourned until Monday evening.

POLITICAL.

The Colored Men's National Convention—Fred. Douglass Declares Grant Unsteady and a Flickering Light.

NEW ORLEANS, April 13.—The Colored Men's National Convention re-assembled this morning. Fred. Douglas arrived last night and presided to-day. Upon taking the chair he made a speech, in which he said:

"When the war began we heard there was a white man's government, and white men, not negroes, should have a hand in it. Then Abraham Lincoln didn't at first believe in us, but at last he was with us. His object was to save the Union, and he learned wisdom not until armies were swept away; not until they saw the Star Spangled Banner trampled in the dust and reddened with blood by the victorious rebels did they call on us. Thus the preservation of the Union was through us. I don't say we saved the Republic, but we had a hand in it, and so deserve our credit.

He stated that he had been denied hotel accommodations since he had left Washington, and advised the use of moral and political power to bring about a speedy change in this respect. We are more indebted to the Federal Government than to the State for what rights we have, and we should support the former.

The party led by Senator Trumbull and Schurz favored State rights. In that party he had no confidence, but the Republican party must come up higher. He thought General Grant an honorable man, and one for whom I expect to vote. [Cheers.] Yet the Republican party has other leaders besides General Grant. [Enthusiastic applause.] There is now a man at Washington who represents the future, and is a majority in himself—a man at whose feet Grant learns wisdom. That man is Charles Sumner. [Applause.] *I know them both. They are great men, but Sumner is steady. He is no flickering light* For twenty years he has worked for the Republican party, and I hope I may cease forever if I cease to give all the honor to Charles Sumner.

On motion, the House rose and gave three cheers for Charles Sumner, and Mr. Douglass concluded amidst applause.

A resolution was reported by the committee, demanding the enforcement of laws on the subject of civil rights. They demand equality in public conveyances, hotels, etc. They were referred back to the committee, and made the special order for Monday.

Free Trade vs. Protection.

NEW YORK, April 13.—The *Evening Post* thinks the omission to all references to free trade in the resolutions of last night's meeting a mistake; and that the issue of free trade is an essential to the success of any party in the next Presidential election.

PETROLEUM.

Monthly Report.

Stock—Daily Average—Wells Being Drilled &c.

We present below our carefully compiled report of the production of petroleum for the month of March, 1872. It will be found of especial interest just now, when the amount of production is a question of almost vital importance to the region.

We have neglected no step which would assist us in making the report an accurate review of the subject, and now offer it for the careful perusal of all parties interested in the business.

TOTAL PRODUCTION.

	Bbls.
Stock at the wells April 1st	235,719
Pipe companies stock April 1st	210,485
Refiners Stocks, April 1st	33,946
Stock in Iron Tanks, April 1st	462,209
Total stock, April 1st	942,359
Shipments during March	281,653
Total	1,224,012
Stock on hand March 1st	227,258
Bal. showing production for the month	496,744
Average per day for 31 days	16,024
Decrease from last month	1,314
Increase over same time last year	1,906

SHIPMENTS.

	Feb.	March.
Over the O. C. & A. R R'y.	167,710	132,293
" " A. V. R. R.	130,051	102,169
" " A. & G. W. R. R	56,287	9,905
" " L.S. & M. S.R.R.	48,961	37,264
By River	0	0
Total shipments	403,009	281,652
Daily average of shipments (31 days)		9,085

DESTINATION.

	Feb. Bbls.	March. Bbls.
To New York	141,084	133,125
" Boston	22,459	15,036
" Philadelphia	40,888	25,230
" Pittsburgh	96,293	43,734
" Cleveland	67,564	27,615
" Baltimore	5,974	10,783
" All other points,	28,747	26,129
Total	403,009	281,652

	Daily av.	Falling..... Wells prod.
Total of farm re'ts for Mar.	14,324.1	3,824
Total of farm re'ts Jan. 1872	15,369.9	3,828
Total of farm re'ts Feb. 1872	15,648.2	3,888
Total of farm re'ts Mar. 1871	11,897.9	
Decrease in daily average, Mar. 1872 from Feb		1,324.1
Increase in daily average over same time last year		2,426.2
Decrease in wells producing.		64

STOCK.

Total stock, January 1st, 1872	568,885
" " February, 1st, 1872	627,175
" " March 1st, 1872	727,298
" " April 1st, 1872	942,359
" " April 1st, 1871	665,521
Increase in April	215,092
Increase April 1st, 1872, over April 1it, 1871	256,839

THE MARKET—AVERAGE PRICES.

Date	Upper Creek.	Lower Creek.
Ava. price, Jan. 1872	3,87.8	4,03.2
" " Feb. "	3,68.3	3,81.3
" " Mar. "	3,64.7	3,64.8
" " Jan. 1871	3,83.5	4,03.2
" " Feb. "	4,34.7	4,48.0
" " Mar. "	4,20.2	4,25.3

BENZINE.

The total for March did not exceed 4,900 barrels or 3,580 barrels less than during February, To this reduction in the use of benzine is no doubt due a proportion of the decline in production; probably 100 barrels a day at least may be so charged.

EXPORTS.

The following statement show the quantity of oil exported from New York from January 1st to April 2d, 1872, and from other ports to March 30, and also the totals for the same time in 1869, 1870 and 1871:

	1871.	1872.
New York, galls.	17,061,401	13,963,135
Boston, galls.	594,565	404,289
Philadelphia, galls.	8,400.543	8,628,095
Baltimore, galls.	272,985	104,203
Portland, galls.		
New Bedford, galls.		
Cleveland, galls.		
Total exports	25,329,494	23,099,792
Same time 1870		20,134,212
" " 1869		16,771,096

Excess of exports last year over the present year 3,229,702 gallons, or a decline of 12-3 per cent.—*Titusville Courier.*

Safe Arrival at Liverpool.

LIVERPOOL, April 14.—Miss Nellie Grant, daughter of President Grant, arrived here yesterday, and was received by Mr. Dudley, the American Consul. Miss Grant proceeds to London on Monday.

AGRICULTURAL.

RAISING EARLY FLOWERS AND VEGETABLES.

It is not every family that can possess a hot-bed in which to start early flowers and vegetables; yet all can have them by the expenditure of a little more trouble. A kitchen window, if the location is sunny, will supply all the light one needs to raise a few asters, balsams, stocks, verbenas, etc.; and tomato, pepper, cabbage and lettuce plants can also be started in small boxes or flower pots. Take good, light soil, if possible mix it with leaf mould, well crumbled up; bake the earth to destroy all the larvæ of worms etc., and plant your seeds over the surface when the soil is cool to the hand. Scatter scouring sand lightly over the seeds, shade from the sun for three of four days, and soon you will have quantities of plants of all kinds. Be sure to plant your seeds sparingly; do not crowd the plants, thereby making them spindling and sickly, and causing them to become "wire-drawn." If they do grow tall and slender, pinch off the upper leaves, and this will make them more stocky. When they are two or three inches high, transplant into thumb pots or large boxes, giving them room enough to grow. Keep the plants in the direct rays of the sun during the greater part of the day. The kitchen is the best place for plants during the day—removing to a warmer room at night—if it has the sun, because the air is moist, and with an outer door it is often freshened. Thus with little expense and some care, every family can supply itself with all the early flowers and vegetables they may desire.—S. O. J., in Cultivator.

TOO MUCH PRUNING.

The great secret in vegetation, as in all things, is moderation. If we wish to raise fruit continuously and well, we must avoid extremes. Nature knows no such thing as extremes, and she will not indorse it. Therefore a permanent success in close pruning is not to be expected. In the end nature herself may be changed in the habit, perhaps; we do not know. The philosophers pretend this is so, and the vines in Europe seem somewhat to confirm it.

But ruthless slashing is hurtful. How is it with the native, or the less packed, cultivated vine? This ought to convince us. You will not kill a vine or a tree in a year or two, but you will hurt it for the future; the constitution will be affected.

Not all our treatment seems to do any good with the Catawba and others. The constitution is hurt. A new foundation must be laid to insure success. Does any one doubt that with full freedom of growth in our vineyards there would be less disease? No; for the wild vine is an example of this. The Clinton more especially is a good one. The original vine is still growing and bearing largely and healthily. We have a vine among our neighbors, of twelve years' standing, which was never touched by a knife or hand, and it has always been exempt from mildew or rot, while vines taken from the same stock, closely pruned, have been mildewing largely.

The truth is, our native vines are not accustomed to this close, severe treatment, and, unlike the European vine (accustomed to it), will not stand it. It is custom that has much to do with this, but time must always be sacrificed to it. This we cannot afford. The thing must be done gradually. We must extend our vines so as to get immediate profit. This is being done with success. The American habitat requires this for its vine. After this we may shorten slowly, gradually, without hurt, without perceptible loss—and we may thus Europeanize our vine. This is probable.

SUGAR FROM THE BUTTERNUT TREES.

A correspondent from South Dayton furnishes the Chatauqua Farmer the following in regard to making sugar from the sap of the Butternut tree:

When Mr. F. L. Brown tapped his sap-bush, he had a quantity of buckets and spiles more than maple trees, so he tapped about thirty Butternut trees. I thought I would see what I could make of it, and went to his bush, finding every one of the buckets under the Butternut trees full, while those under the Maple trees were not over two-thirds full. I took a six quart pail with me, and *borrowed* it full of the Butternut sap, and boiled it down, getting one-half pound of nice sugar. Mr. Brown gathered twenty-nine buckets of that sap, and boiled it down with his Maple. It worked as nicely as if it were all Maple. The flavor and appearance was perfect.

AN EXCELLENT FERTILIZER.

As a top-dressing for fruit trees, vines, grain crops, or garden crops of any sort, on ground that has been somwhat exhausted by cultivation, the preparation described below will be found very useful. It would improve the mixture, however, to add to the ashes about a peck of good, newly slacked lime, which would bring the potash of the ashes to a caustic state and enable it more speedily to soften and dissolve the bones, which, when lime is thus used, need not be necessary in the absence of the quick-lime. With its use in this way, and with a sufficiency of good unleached wood ashes, the bones, which have been merely cracked up with the hammer, may be easily softened.

Take one barrel of pure, finely ground bone, and mix it with a barrel of good wood ashes; during the mixing, add gradually about three pailsful of water. The heap may be made upon the floor of an out-building, or upon the barn floor, and, by the use of the hoe, the bone and ashes must be thoroughly blended together. The water added is just sufficient to liberate the caustic alkalies, potash and soda; and these react upon the gelatine of the bone, dissolving the little atoms, forming a kind of soap, and fitting it up for the plant aliment. It must be used in small quantities, or in about the same way as the so-called super-phosphates. A barrel of this mixture is worth any two of the commercial fertilizers, and the cost will be about half as much. If the bone meal and ashes are very dry, four pailsful of water may be required, but care must be exercised not to have it inconveniently moist. It may be ready for use in a week after it is made. Pure, raw, finely ground bone and the best of ashes should be employed.—Journal of Chemistry.

PLOWING MATCH.

Award of Premiums.

The first annual plowing match, gotten up by the Fayette Farmers' Club, came off at Oakdale Station on the 11th inst., and was witnessed by a large assemblage of farmers from all parts of the county. The following is the award of premiums: For the best trained plow team, and handled in the best manner: 1st prize—Alex. Campbell, North Fayette township; 2d prize—George Moyce, Indiana township; 3d prize—R. W. Stewart, South Fayette township. To boys under nineteen years of age: 1st prize—Robert Wallace, North Fayette township; 2d prize—Levi Anderson, Robinson township; 3d prize—Wesley Ompst, North Fayette township.

OBITUARY.

Rev. P. McC. Morgan.

With sincere regret we announce the death on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, of one of the most talented, promising and zealous of the Catholic clergy of this diocese—Rev. Pollard McC. Morgan.

Deceased was a student at one time of the Presbyterian Seminary in Allegheny, and subsequently of the St. Michael's R. C. Seminary, Glenwood, where he was ordained Priest some eleven or twelve years ago. For a number of years after his ordination he was detained at the Seminary as Professor of Rhetoric and Theology, in both of which branches he was a thorough master. He was subsequently appointed to the Pastorate of St. Stephen's Church, Manchester, where he made hosts of friends by his kindness, zeal, charity, and the faithful discharge of the duties of his calling. He remained here up to within two years ago, when he, in company with his friend, Rev. H. Denny, founded at East Liberty a branch of the Secular Order of Oratorians of St. Charles, of which Father Faber, Dr. Newman, and Cardinal Manning were conspicuous ornaments. The deceased pastor, though but in his thirty-eighth year, had already labored in the "vineyard of his master" with a zeal, success, and self devotion and singleness of purpose, which won esteem and recognition among all classes. Father Morgan was the second eldest son of Col Morgan, and brother of Sydney Morgan, United States Paymaster at the Arsenal. The deceased was learned and zealous in his calling; a finished theologian and English scholar; an eloquent and impressive speaker; pre-eminently social and engaging in his manners, and held in high esteem among his flock, his professional brethren, and by his superiors

WESTERN THEOLOGICAL SEMINARY.

Corner Stone Laid.

The corner stone of the handsome new fire proof library hall, for the preservation of the library of the Western Theological Seminary, was laid with appropriate services yesterday afternoon.

The building will be located on Ridge avenue, near Beatty Hall, and will have a front of forty feet and a depth of sixty feet. The library room will be about thirty-three feet in height, with a gallery around the four sides, and will be lighted by a skylight extending the full length of the roof. The ceiling will be partly arched, and of iron. The floor will be laid on heavy iron beams, with brick arches between, and will be laid with encaustic tile. The book cases will be arranged in alcoves both on the main floor and gallery. The building will have a Corinthian portico in front, beneath which will be the main entrance to the interior. There will be three double windows opening from the gallery in front, the centre one of which will open out on the portico. The structure will be built of stone, brick and iron. The front will be of pressed brick, with cut stone quoins at corners, and window trimmings of the same. The estimated cost of the building is $35,000.

Recent Coal Shipments.

The shipments of coal from this port South during the recent rise in our rivers have been unprecedently large. From April 1st to the 6th inclusive, the shipments reached 7,002,000 bushels of coal and coke. To transport this immense amount of fuel to market required sixty steamers, five coal boats and 546 barges. The coal and coke forwarded to lower ports from Monday, April 8th to this date (Thursday, 18th,) aggregate 10,131,000 bushels, or the product of over 101 acres. These figures are almost incomprehensible. They are easily said, but not so easily appreciated. The total shipments made so far during the present month present the following stupendous aggregate: Steamers, 131; coal boats, 357; barges, fuel boats, etc., 753; coal and coke, 17,133,600 bushels.

Not Guilty.

In the Court of Oyer and Terminer yesterday morning, Judges Stowe and Collier on the bench, the case of the Commonwealth vs. John Nicolans, indicted for the murder of John Kemp was called up. District Attorney Bayne opened the case for the prosecution and proceeded to call witnesses. Several were examined, but their testimony was substantially the same as given before the Coroner's jury. The case was given to the jury, who, after a short interval, returned with a verdict of "Not Guilty," and the prisoner was discharged by proclamation. The verdict illustrates the difference between running your eye into an umbrella and having an umbrella run into your eye.

The Masonic Home.

The Masonic fraternity, with their usual earnestness in all charitable enterprises, are subscribing liberally to the establishment of a home for the indigent and helpless of their order, and for the widows and orphans of Masons who have died destitute.

Besides individual subscriptions, the organized bodies of Masons are contributing freely. Amongst others, the following have voted the sums stated, payable in five equal annual payments:

Pittsburgh Lodge	$ 500
Milnor Lodge	1,000
Pittsburgh Commandary	1,000
Franklin Lodge	2,000

The Almanac Publishers.

Complain that their business is destroyed by Ayer's American Almanac. The people prefer it to any other, the Farmer's, Western, Southern, or the numerous local almanacs when they can get Ayer's. It supplies the best astronomical data, weather and jokes of them all, and above all, medical advice which is invaluable for every family. It is supplied gratis by the druggists, and should be preserved for constant reference and use. We are sure that no good housekeeper or grandmother goes willingly without one.—*Anti-Slavery Standard N. Y.*

MR J. P. JOHNSTON the defendant in the late breach of promise case of Hattie Vankirk vs. J. P. Johnson, was married yesterday morning to Miss Genevieve J. Colvin of Cincinnati. The bride who has won the affections of Mr. Johnson is the same "young lady from Cincinnati," who was mentioned so frequently during the late trial.

HON. A. T. GOSHORN, President of the Cincinnati Industrial Exposition, and the Chamber of Commerce, is in the city attending the annual meeting of the white lead monufactures of the United States, in session at the Monongahela House.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

Closing quotations of Gold and Government Securities in New York, corrected by N. HOLMES & SONS, Bankers, 57 Market street:

Gold	111
United States 6s, 1881	114½ Bid
United States 6s (Coupons)	116 Bid
United States 5-20s, 1862	113½@ 113¾
United States 5-20s, 1864	113½ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1865	114½@114¾
United States 5-20s, (new issue)	112¾ Bid
United States 5-20s, 1867	113½@114
United States 5-20s, 1868 (Coupons)	114 @114½
United States 10-40s	108⅝ Bid
United States 10-40s, (Coupons)	109½@109¾
Currency 6ixes	115½@116
New 5 Per Cents	111 @111½

PITTSBURGH PRODUCE MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS—So far as relates to the leading articles we have no particular change to note; dealers generally report a good business doing with previous prices firmly maintained. The weather was favorable for outdoor transactions. Our rivers are in good navigable order, there being sufficient water for all ordinary purposes. Freights appear scarce and boats have to wait some time before they can pick up a trip. Flour—We have no change to report as relates to prices or demand. The stock in first hands is not large, neither is the demand very extensive. As the eastern markets are reported dull we may soon look for a similar feeling here. Eggs—The receipts have increased and prices have declined; we can report sales at pretty low figures.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce since our last:

Flour, bbls	260
Wheat, sks	150
Butter, pks	66
Apples, bbls	326
Corn, sks	863
Oats, sks	122
Barley, sks	200
Cheese, bxs	54

The following are the wholesale prices unless otherwise noted. From store, in a small way, the usual advance was obtained:

GROCERIES—The market could not be termed active, although there was a fair local demand. In regard to prices we have no change to note. The following are the current rates:

COFFEE—Rio, choice, 24a24¼c; prime, 23a23¾c; good, 22¾c; fair, 22c; Java, 28c roasted, pure, 27c; lower grades, 25a26c.

RAW SUGARS—Choice New Orleans, 11a11¼c; prime, 10¾c; good, 10c; fair, 9¾c. Choice Porto Rico, 10¾c; prime, 10¼c. Demerara—choice, 11¾c; good, 11¼c.

REFINED SUGARS—Standard Hards, 13c; do A, 12c; do B, 12¼c; do Ex. C, 11¾c; do C, 11¾c; do C yellow, 11¼c.

NEW ORLEANS MOLASSES—Choice, 70c; prime, 68c; good, 65c; fair, 60c.

SYRUPS—Fancy, white drips, 70c; white honey, 65c; Havemeyer & Elder's, 63a65c; other grades, from 40 to 50c.

RICE—Carolina—Choice, 9¾c; prime, 9¼c; good, 9c. Rangoon, 8a8¼c. Patna, 8¾a9c.

SPICES—Grain Pepper 24c, do Pimento 16c; Cassia 50c; Cloves 21c; Nutmegs $1 30.

HAY—Notwithstanding the receipts continue liberal previous prices have been steadily maintained with purchasers for all good lots that were offered at $30a33a 35 per ton as per quality and condition.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—A good business is reported; we continue to quote sugar cured hams 11¾c; canvassed 12 sugar cured shoulders 8c; plain 6c; sides ribbed 7¾c; short rib 8c; clear rib 8¾c; ham sausage 10c; breakfast bacon 10¾a 11c; dried beef 17c; mess pork $14 00. Lard—tierces 9¾c; kegs 10¾c; buckets 11c per pound.

POTATOES—Market firm, the demand being fully up with the supply; we can report sales of peach blows at 80a90c per bushel.

SEEDS—Dealers report a fair jobbing demand at clover seed $5 50a5 75; timothy seed $3 25a3 50 per bushel; flaxseed in demand at $1 90 per bushel.

MAPLE SYRUP—In good supply; we are reported sales at $1 60a1 70 per gallon; sugar 16a16¾c per lb.

HOMINY—Steady and unchanged at $4 50a4 75 per bbl.

APPLE BUTTER—We can report a good trade demand. Prices have been uniform for some days. We note sales of common to medium at 65a70c; good to prime 75a80c per gallon.

ASHES—The receipts of soda ash have increased, with sales of common at 6¼c; refined 7c; nitrate soda 5c; pots 10c; pearl 11c per lb.

APPLES—The market was a quiet one. Prices have undergone no visible change, with moderate receipts. We note sales of common to fair at $3 00a3 00 per bbl; prime to choice $3 00a5 50.

BUTTER—More liberal receipts. The market was less firm although there was no decline in choice lots, with sales at 28a 30c. Occasionly a choice lot would bring a trifle more. Other sales were made at various prices, as per quality and condition.

BEANS—The stock in first hands is a small one. Market firm with sales at $2 50a3 per bushel.

BROOM CORN—The market was devoid of animation. Sales in a small way at 5¼a7a8¼c per lb.

CANNED GOODS—The supply was fully up with the demand. We note peaches (3 lb cans) at $6a7 per case as per quality. Tomatoes $4 50a5. Corn 85a 0 50 per case—the latter for Winslow's.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Is selling in a regular way at $2 25 per case.

CHEESE—The stock of old cheese is about closed out. New is beginning to arrive in limited lots, with sales to the trade at 14a15c per pound.

CARBON OIL—The market was dull, being very much demoralized; holders anxious to realize. Standard brands being reported in round lots at 18½a19c per gallon. Store lots sold at the usual advance.

CRANBERRIES—The stock in the market keeps pace with the wants of the local trade. We note sales of Ohio cultivated at $16a17 per barrel; common $10a 12 per barrel.

COUNTRY BACON—The receipts have increased; prices are low; we note sales of hams at 8a9c; clear sides 6½a7c; shoulders 5a6c per lb.

COUNTRY LARD—Market fairly supplied, and we note sales at 8a8¼c per lb, as per quality and condition.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand has fallen off, peaches continue slow, without being lower; sales of halves at 9a10c; mixed 7a8c, peeled 15a18c per lb; apples, common to prime, 8a9c; choice 9½c; blackberries 14a15c; pitted cherries 28a30c; unpitted 6a8c per lb.

EGGS—The market was steady, with a fair trade demand; we can report sales at 17a20c.

FLOUR—Dealers report the market firm, with a good demand, prices being unchanged. We are noted sales choice red winter wheat $8 00a8 50; spring wheat flour $7 40a7 75. The eastern markets are reported dull.

GRAIN—The firmness in the wheat market has improved the demand, though there has been no alteration in prices. We note sales of red fair to prime at $1 73a1 75; white $1 76a1 78 per bush. Oats—the market was quiet and unchanged; sales of mixed by the car load at 48c; white 50c; prices have evidently touched bottom. Corn, shelled, demand impeoving; sales of mixed to prime yellow at 50a60c; ear corn, demand and sales were small. Rye scarce and sells at $1 readily. Barley season about over; we quote nominally spring at 75a80c; fall 80a85c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

REMARKS—The market so far as relates to crude was a shade firmer, and holders were asking a slight advance. The Allegheny is in fine navigable order and the receipts of crude are on the increase.

CRUDE.

The asking rates were as follow:

Spot	9c
April	9c
S. O. July	9c
B. O. July	10¼c
B. O. all year	12c
Parker's	$3 30

SALES.

1,500 bbls buyers.....9c

For prices in the oil regions see dispatches.

REFINED.

The market was entirely devoid of animation. The nominal rates were as follows:

Spot	21¾c
April	21¾c
May	21¾c
June	22¾c

The above were for Eastern delivery.

DISPATCHES.

TITUSVILLE, April 17—The *Herald* says: During the morning the market remained firm but grew weaker at the close with the following sales:

UPPER ROAD.

1,000	bbls.	Spot	$3 47½
1,000	"		3 45
500	"		3 47½
1,000	"	S. O. 2d quarter	3 60
2,000	"	" " "	3 47½
2,000	"	" " "	3 55

LOWER ROAD

500	"	Spot	3 60
2,500	"	B. O. 2d quarter	3 60

TRUNKEYVILLE.

500	"	Spot	3 30

PARKER'S LANDING.

600	"	Spot	3 30

OIL CITY.

1,000	"	Spot 40 to 47 gravity	3 75

NEW YORK, April 17.—Closing of the 16th. Crude in bulk was firmer with the following sales: 10,000 bbls for May at 12¼c; we quote 12¼c for short delivery; refined firm ot 22c. There is a small shipping. A cargo of 1,300 bbls sold at 22c. Cases 28a28½c. Philadelphia delivery firmer with but little inquiry at yesterday's prices, but holders claim a fractional advance. Refined is quoted at 21¾c for short delivery.

TITUSVILLE, April 17.—Market steady; spot held at $3 50.

OIL CITY, April 17.—Market firm and unchanged; ordinary on lower creek $3 55 a3 60, 47 gravity Oil City $3 80.

ROUSEVILLE, April 17.—Market dull at $3 55a3 60.

PARKER'S, April 17.—Market firm at $3 35.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Market firmer.

Standard White	21¾c
Crude	11c
Cases	27½c
April	21¼c
May	21¾c
June	22¾c

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, THURSDAY, April 18, 1872.

CATTLE.

The arrivals so far this week have been light. The offerings were of an inferior description. Buyers were on hand and disposed to operate provided they could see their way clear. Advices from both New York and Philadelphia state that trade is more active than it generally is at this time of the week. Prices are firm and ¼c to ½c higher than last week, and the prospect looks favorable. Following are the rates:

Extra, 1,400 to 1,500 lb steers $7a7 25; good to prime, 1,200 to 1,300 do steers, $6 50a6 75; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 do steers, $5 50a6 25; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500, $4 00a5 00; stock steers, $4 75a5 00; Texas steers, $4 25a 5 50.

HOGS.

The receipts during the week show an increase over the previous one. The market is inactive and but few hogs are selling. Prices remain unchanged since our last report. A load of prime sold for $5 per cwt lbs, but the majority of sales are made from $4 75 to 4 90. Following are the rates:

Extra Philadelphia, $5 00; prime Philadelphia, $4 75a4 90; Yorkers, $4 50a4 55.

SHEEP.

The receipts of sheep this week have been very light. The market is good and sales are made of stock about as fast as it arrives. A load of prime 108 lb sheep, from Washington county, sold yesterday for $9 75 per cwt. To-night there remains nothing over unsold, and with a demand largely in excess of the supply the market is a little excited and buyers are paying big prices to get stock. Following are the rates current for the different grades and kinds, as bought and sold here:

Extra, 100 to 110 lb sheep sell from $9 25 to 9 50; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $8 75a 9 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $7 25a 7 75; common, $6 50a7 25.

Chicago.

CHICAGO, April 17.—Wheat firm and moderately active at $1 27¾, seller May; $1 27¾, seller June. Flour quiet and unchanged. Corn strong and higher at 40½ cash; 41¾a41¾, seller May; 43, seller June; 44⅜c, seller July. Oats firm and in fair demand at 33a33¼c, regular; 34¼34⅜, seller May; 35⅝c, seller June. Rye quiet and 70c bid. Barley stronger at 56¼a57c, regular; 55 bid and 58c asked, seller May; No. 3 scarce; sales at 52c. Whisky firmly held at 83c; sales in demand; offerings moderate. Pork lower, and closing steady at $11 90, seller May; $11 80 cash; $12 15, seller June. Lard firmer and in fair demand at $8 55 cash; $8 65, seller May; $8 75 seller June. Meats in fair demand and firmly held at previous prices; shoulders 3¾a4c; short ribs 5¼a6c; clear sides 6¼a6½c; boxed steady; shoulders 4¼a4¼; short 6¼a6¼c.

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, TUESDAY, April 16, 1872.

The arrivals of cattle by the different railroads centering at the Union Yards were 37 cars, or about 666 head. In addition to these there were a few loads driven over from East Liberty, making in the neighborhood of 720 head of cattle on sale this morning. The greater part of the offerings were from Chicago, and in quality were good. The market opened up with sellers holding cattle firm, as most of the stock to-day was in the hands of the regular dealers, and they were not disposed to let go unless at such prices as would justify. The butchers were a little slow about buying and it snowing and blowing was very disagreeable standing in the yards. The butchers, finding that cattle were a little higher, at once made up their minds to purchase, and trade for a time was more active, a good many cattle selling, and generally at prices better than have ruled for some time. The cheapness of hams, bacon and all kinds of pork renders it very difficult to sell anything but the best cuts of beef as the masses of the people will not pay from 15 to 25c ₱ ℔ for beef while they can purchase the best sugar cured hams for 12½ per pound. On looking over our report of last year, we find that on Monday, April 17th, 1871 (one year ago), the best grades of stock were selling at about 8c; and some a little over. Now $7 25 is the extreme for the very best. Taking the weight at 1, 300 lbs, we find that cattle are from $10 to $13 per head cheaper than last year, and yet not near as cheap as cured meats. To-day the butchers purchased all the offerings, and at 11 o'clock the yards were pretty well cleaned out. Prices were higher, and most of the drovers we think did better than usual; at least we did not hear any complaints, and we infer trade was good.

Extra,	1,200 to 1,500	$7 00a7 25
Prime,	1,300	6 50a6 75
Fair,	1,200	6 25a6 35
Medium,	1,100	6 12a6 25
Common		5 50a6 00
Cows		4 50a5 25
Bulls		4 00a5 00

STOCK CATTLE.

The offerings of stock cattle to-day amounted simply to one load, and there were at least ten or twelve buyers, some of whom wanted to purchase 30 or 40 head. For want of stock trade was limited. While our drovers were willing to make contracts to deliver cattle here next week, at prices running from $4 75 to $5 per 100 lbs, we could learn of but one lot being sold in this way, and that for a single load only. Farmers are beginning to find that stock cannot be had unless at figures in the neighborhood of 5c, and some of them are unwilling to go that high, preferring to do without. Some country dealers, finding no stock on sale here to-day when they arrived, left for Chicago with a view of purchasing. The trade is dull and unsatisfactory, and from present appearances will continue so for some time.

SHEEP.

The number of sheep on sale this morning was small, about 100 head all told. Notwithstanding the supply was so meagre, the demand was also light and dealers report the market dull. Sales were made of the offerings at prices running from $6 to $7 per cwt, according to condition, &c.

The weather keeps so cold and disagreeable that farmers will not clip their flocks. As soon as shorn sheep come on the market prices will decline, and as they get cheaper the demand grows better. The price of sheep is so fearfully high in comparison with other kinds of stock, that butchers do not care about handling them; but with a supply of clipped on the market we look for more activity in trade.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

MONETARY.

NEW YORK, April 17.—Gold steady at 111¾a111. Loans were made from 5½ per cent. to flat for carrying; 1-64 for use. Clearings $61,000,000.

Governments firm with an advance of ⅛c on '64's and '65's. The Treasury took $2,000,000 at 110 49 to 110-80.

Stocks opened firm and moderately active. Pacific Mail very strong with heavy transactions, opening at 65⅝; advanced to 67; fell to 66; closed firm at 67¼. The activity of this stock is based partly on an expected increase of subsidy, though the increased earnings of the road helped the advance. Northwest Common has been an important feature, selling up from 81⅝ to 83⅜. C. C. & I. C. strong at 33¼. The market closed strong and active.

Money easy at from 7 to 7½ gold.

State bonds dull and steady.

DRY GOODS.

The dry goods market was steady and firm for all staple fabrics; trade continues good among jobbers, but most of the commission houses are comparatively quiet on fancy lines or woolens; concessions could be obtained from the ruling rates on goods that cannot be carried over to another season. All styles of fancy dress goods are in good request at 11¼a13c for printed callicoes as to style and quality; 12¼a15c for domestic ginghams; Pacific mills pecales 23½c; Dolly Vardens 27½c; Merrimac do 17c; Sprngues 19c; Manchester lawns 14c, Pacific mills organdies 18a 20c; do cretanne 15½c; do lawns 16½c; do Dolly Vardens 18c; Slater & Sons' cambrics 13½c; Lonesdale do 13¼c; New York mills muslins 22a22½c; Wamsutta do 21c; Clark's cambrics 19½a19c; Hope 15c, and Hill's semper idem 17c.

PRODUCE.

Cotton dull; sales of 1,000 bales middling upland at 23¾c. Flour unsettled; superfine western and state $6 25a6 75; common to good $6 80a9 50; good to choice $7 05a8 00; white wheat extra $8 15a9 10; extra Ohio $7 00a8 75; St. Louis $7 50a 10 50. Rye flour and cornmeal unchanged. Whisky more active at 88a88½c. Wheat quiet; No. 1 spring delivered $1 58; common winter red western $1 68; red state $1 70; choice amber western $1 83; extra choice southern Indiana amber $1 90; white western $1 92½. Rye firmer; western 90c; mixed 70½a71c; yellow 71¾a72c; white 73c. Oats heavy; western 51½c. Eggs quiet; western 22a22½c. Hay steady; shipping $1 35. Hops firm at 51a60c for 1871, 10a30c for '70 and 10a15c for '69. Leather steady at 28a30c; Orinoco 27a30c. Wool quiet; fine domestic fleece 65a70c. Coffee dull; Rio 17½a19¾c. Sugar steady; fair to good refining 8¾a8¾c; Cuba 8¼a 9¾c. Molasses firm: New Orleans 57a60c; Cuba 34a39c. Rice firm at 9a9¾c. Petroleum: crude 12c; refined 22c. Turpentine firm at 67a67½c. Provisions: pork dull, new mess $13¼; prime $11a11 50. Beef unchanged. Cut meats steady at 8¼a9¼c; shoulders 4¾a5c; middles firmer; long clear 7a7¼c. Lard dull; No. 1 to prime steam 8¾a9¼c; kettle 9¼a9¾c. Butter firm; new 33a36c. Cheese dull at 13a13¼c.

Cleveland.

CLEVELAND, April 17.—Wheat dull and prices declined; No 1 red winter $1 68; No 2 $1 58. Corn steady at 53c. Oats steady at 43c. Petroleum, refined 20a20½c for car lots; 21a22c for trade lots.

Philadelphia.

PHILADELPHIA, April 17.—Flour less active; Michigan $8a8 25; Indiana and Ohio $8 50a8 75. Wheat dull; State and Western Red $1 83a1 84; amber $2a2 10. Rye scarce at 90c. Corn less active; yellow 60c; amber 54c. Barley unchanged. Provisions, small business and unchanged. Crude petroleum 15½c; refined 21½c. Whisky dull at 88c.

Detroit.

DETROIT, April 17.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat in fair demand; extra $1 76; No. 1 $1 68. Oats—demand good at full prices—39c.

The Sudden Changes of Temperature, Together with the searching winds, which are now so common, are causing severe colds to prevail everywhere, and laying the foundations for many cases of Inflamation of the Lungs, Pleurisy, Asthma, and other Lung Disorders. Prudent people should now take especial precautions to avoid unnecessary exposure, and if unfortunate enough to contract Colds, would do well to resort at once to Dr. Jayne's Expectorant, a safe and reliable remedy, which will not only promptly cure Coughs and Colds, but will relieve and strengthen the Pulmonary and Bronchial organs, and remove all dangerous symptoms. Sold everywhere.

MARRIED:

MATHIEU—HOEVLER—On Thursday morning, April 11th, at St. Peter and Paul's Church, East Liberty, by Rev. Father Morun, of Philadelphia, assisted by Rev. Bierl, East Liberty, and Revs. Somers and Politichi, GEORGE A. MATHIEU, of Philadelphia, to AUGUSTA C. HOEVLER, of East Liberty.

ACKENHEIL—SCULLY—On Tuesday morning, 16th inst., at St. Paul's Cathedral by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Domenec, CHARLES ACKENHEIL to ANNE, daughter of John D. Scully.

DIED.

WATT—In Philadelphia, April 16th, FRANK ARDARY, infant son of David M. and Hannah A. Watt, aged 2 months.

SCHLICKER—On Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, JOHN EDWARD, son of John G. and Louisa Schlicker, aged 1 year, 11 months and 20 days.

JEFFREY—On Thursday morning, April 11th, CALENDER JEFFREY in the 54th year of his age.

PATTERSON—At the Monongahela House on Saturday, April 13th, of gastric fever, LITTLETON DAWSON PATTERSON, eldest son of Henry W. and Louisa Dawson Patterson, aged 4 years and 5 months.

BLACKSTONE—At 8 o'clock on Saturday night, April 13th, 1872, MARY ANN, wife of Henry Blackstone.

COKAIN—At the residence of her father Thos. Cokain, No. 134 Centre avenue, on Sunday evening, April 14th, 1872, Miss MARY COKAIN, aged forty-three years.

MORGAN—At 8 A. M. Sunday, April 14, Rev. P. McC. MORGAN, in the 38th year of his age.

HENRY—At Tionesta, Forest county, Pa., on Sunday, 14th inst., MICHAEL HENRY, brother of Wm. Henry.

Diseased Digestion.

If chronic indigestion affected the stomach only it might be more easily borne; but it gives rise, inevitably, to many other diseases affecting the liver, the nerves, the bowels and the brain. Biliousness, nervous tremors, constipation, headache and terrible mental disturbances are among its usual accompaniments. In fact, every organ, every fibre of the frame sympathizes with the debilitated and diseased stomach. What is needed in such a case? Clearly an alterative and invigorant; and among medicines of that class Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is, beyond all comparison or estimate, the best. Mere purgatives only deprive the system of the little strength that disease has left it. Sedlvants have the same effect. The whole internal organism has gone wrong, and can only be put right and kept right by a medicine in which the tonic and stimulating elements predominate, but are qualified and modified by anti-bilious agencients and blood purifying components. Now, the truth is (and the medical faculty as well as the public know the fact), that Hostetter's Bitters contain every ingredient requisit for the cure of dyspepsia and all the ailments of body and mind which it involves. This has been proved in so many thousands of instances that it seems almost idle to repeat the statement.

The great tonic rallies exhausted nature, from whatever cause enfeebled, and permanently recruits the vigor of the nerves, the muscles and the brain. Its effect upon the brain is to give strength to the will and precision to the judgment, and to banish despondency and that infirmity of purpose which generally accompanies bodily weakness.

HOSTETTER'S BITTERS,

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Lowest Rates

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

AT

JOS FLEMING'S DRUG STORE,

No. 84 Market Street.

Queer Questions.

One of the queerest notions that enters the heads of people now-a-days, is that consumption cannot be cured. Of course, if people will allow disease to take its own course, without doing anything to arrest it, then it will not be cured. But if proper means are made use of at the start then there is a cure. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has cured thousands of cases, which, if left alone, would, in all likelihood, have ended fatally. Dr. Keyser's Lung Cure has also cured many far advanced cases of consumption, and that too, by a principal as plain, as that by which water puts out fire.

The Doctor's LUNG SOUND, by which he explores and investigates the state of the lungs, makes their condition as plain, as if the chest were made of glass and you could see their workings. Dr. Keyser with his Lung Cure, has gained high credit in the cure of all diseases of the throat and lungs and pulmonary organs. Office and Medicine Store 107 Liberty street. Every day except Saturday and Tuesday. A treatise on chronic lung diseases sent free wherever it is ordered.

Price of Lung Cure $1 50 per bottle, or six bottles for $7 50.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

TO THE SCHOOL DIRECTORS OF ALLEGENY COUNTY.

GENTLEMEN: In pursuance of the forty-third Section of the Act of 8th May, 1854, you are hereby notified to meet in Convention at the Fourth Ward Public School House on Penn street, in the city of Pittsburgh, the county seat, on the FIRST TUESDAY OF MAY, A. D. 1872, being the seventh day of the month, at 10 o'clock, A. M., and select, viva voce, by a majority of the whole number of Directors present, one person of literary and scientific acquirements, and of skill and experience in the art of teaching, as County Superintendent for three succeeding years, determine the amount of compensation for the same, and certify the results to the State Superintendent at Harrisburg, as required by the thirty-ninth and fortieth sections of said act. A. T. DOUTHETT,

County Superintendent of Allegheny County.

APRIL 15, 1872. ap16-3td&1tw

DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS,

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